FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PARTY DAILY SAYS IRAQ-IRAN CONFLICT SERVES SUPERPOWERS

AU021245 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Tirana, 2 Oct (ATA)--Today the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT carries an editorial entitled: "New Dangers to the Freedom and Independence of the Peoples of the Middle East". The editorial reads:

A large scale military conflict is going on between Iraq and Iran for almost ten days now. The reports from the Middle East speak of fierce fightings in which ground, air and naval forces of the two countries have been engaged. The bombs dropped by the aircraft have begun to hit cities and villages on both sides of the front. The oil production installations and refineries are amongst the mostly hit targets. This has led to the complete suspension of oil export both by Iraq and Iran. The communiques issued by the military staffs report that various objects have been destroyed, that people have been killed and that great losses have been caused to the opponent, etc. The proportions of this war keep increasing, while its end is not in view. If the Iranians and Iraqis, who are two fraternal peoples, who have suffered from the same imperialists and are again menaced by these same big predatory powers, will put an end to the war and will solve the disagreements through peaceful means, this would serve not only their own lofty interests, but the whole cause of national liberation of the peoples, the opposition of imperialism and neocolonialism, the strengthening of peace and international security. On the contrary, the danger exists for the direct interference by the superpowers or by the third ones, something which would be with very grave consequences for Iraq and Iran in the first place.

Now it is no secret at all that the Iraqi-Iranian war was instigated and organized by the two superpowers, and first of all, by American imperialism. Ever since the overthrow of the shah, the United States of America has mobilized all its means for the liquidation of the Iranian revolution and the restoration of its domination. During all this period, it has waged an overt and all-round war against Iran.

At the beginning the U.S. imperialists sought to establish an all-round economic, military, diplomatic blockade in order to suffocate Iran, to arouse dissatisfaction within the country and to provide the possibility to the counter-revolutionary groups to restore the overthrown regime of the shah. In an arbitrary way and contrary to any international law, America not only blocked the Iranian funds, but forced also its allies to break the trade contracts and economic agreements and to sell to and buy nothing from Iran. At the same time through the CIA and other private and governmental bodies, the Carter administration mobilized, financed and organized various groups of reactionaries in Iran, who were discovered and destroyed one after another. When the United States saw that it failed to achieve its aim for the overthrow of the present regime in Iran through the blockade and the internal counter-revolutionary forces, it undertook an overt military aggression through the landing of paratroops in the desert near Tabas. Besides this, it dispatched a large naval and air fleet to the Persian Gulf so as to exert pressure and blackmail and be ready to land its Marines at most suitable moment.

All these aggressive acts have been accompanied with a great anti-Iranian propaganda fuss, by fanning and distorting the question of the so-called hostages of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

The U.S. staffs which do not reconcile themselves with the defeats suffered and which fail to understand that the Iranian people can live free and independent, master of their country and their destiny, continue to successively hatch up various schemes and plots to restore its lost domination. As soon as one of them suffers defeat, another one is put in motion.

The Soviet social-imperialists, too, have always adopted a hostile stand towards the Iranian revolution. Wanting to draw profits from the created situations, they have sought through various ways to establish their influence in Iran and to replace the Americans who have been driven away. Their aggression against Afghanistan, the large concentration of the Soviet Army on the borders with Iran, etc. are a component part of this strategy. Preaching that "Iran is a neighbouring country", that they will not allow the creation of a dangerous situation on the southern borders of the Soviet Union, the Soviets are creating pretexts and are waiting for the moment to start their tanks towards Tehran, in the same way as they sent them in Kabul. But the Iranian people are not subdued. The peoples of the world, the friends and enemies of the Iranian revolution came to the conclusion that the Iranian Army and people are not powerless to rebuff every aggressor, wherever it may come from.

In these situations Iraq's attack against Iran directly helps the U.S. and Soviet imperialists, serves their hegemonic and expansionist aims. The reasons presented for the launching of the conflict are groundless, as were groundless the reasons presented by the U.S. imperialists and, later on, by the Chinese when they rushed against Vietnam, or those of the Soviet social-imperialists when they interfered in Afghanistan.

It may be somewhat true that history might have left unsolved problems between the two neighbouring countries, Iraq and Iran, but they are not of the kind so as to inevitably lead to a military confrontation without the instigation and interference of the superpowers. The claims about the rectification of the borders, the ceding of territories, political concessions, etc. are pretexts to justify the military interference, which brings grist to the mill of imperialism wanting to overthrow the present-day power in Iran that just emerged from the struggle of the people of that country against U.S. imperialism and the odious regime of the Pahlavis. The USA wants to repeat in Iran the 1953 events, when through counter-revolutionary officers, organized by the CIA, overthrew Mossadeq and brought the evicted shah to power. Now it calculates that a military defeat of Iran will encourage the remnants of the military royal caste to stamp out the revolution and to bring to power young Reza of Pahlavis, who is waiting in Egypt to succeed to the crown of his dead father.

Neither Iraq, nor Iran, nor the other countries of the Middle East area will profit anything from this war. On the contrary, the damage being caused to them is very great and the consequences, deriving from it may be very grave. It is a fact that this struggle deepens the old contradictions and feuds and is stirring up new feuds among the Arab peoples. Instead of strengthening their unity and ranks towards their common imperialist enemies, it is noted that they are ranking themselves pro or against Iraq or Iran. Israel is rubbing its hands and does not conceal its joy that its enemies are killing one another and that the Palestinian cause and the liberation of the territories are going to a second if not third plan.

The triumph of the revolution in Iran, which overthrew the shah, the gendarme of U.S. imperialism and Israel's defender, had created a favourable situation to strengthen the anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist front in that area. It was a direct moral and material aid for the cause of the liberation of the Arab peoples. The division of this front cannot fail to increase the arrogance and aggressiveness of Israel and of its U.S. bosses. The unity of the Arab peoples which long ago had received heavy blows, as was the Camp David agreement, now is being demolished by the intrigues and plots of the superpowers and their agents.

The new war between Iran and Iraq also affects the interests of France, West Germany, Italy, Japan, and all the other states which import large oil quantities from the Middle East. The interruption, even temporarily, of the oil supplies, puts in a very difficult position their economies shaken by the energy crisis, which keeps sharpening. If the USA and the Soviet Union reach their aims towards Iran and Iraq, the allies of the two superpowers suffer losses.

On the other hand, the extension of hegemony and domination of U.S. or Soviet imperialism will put at stake not only the interests of the Arab peoples, but it would directly weigh down on the living and working conditions of European proletariat as well. The big European bourgeoisie would shift the consequences of energy crisis onto its back. Under these conditions the working masses in the European countries cannot fail to rise against the intrigues and plots of the big imperialist powers in the Middle East. Now Carter has called on his allies of Western Europe to organize a joint military expedition, to maintain the oil-routes open by force of arms. This is a pretext to justify the direct military interference in that region, to defend with arms and violence the interests of multinationals. The U.S. Navy is already in the Persian Gulf. If the Western allies of the USA will allow a military interference of America in Iran, which may lead to a war with large proportions and dangers to the whole world, they will bear a very serious responsibility.

In this situation, the European workers who have outstanding revolutionary and anti-colonial traditions, should not be passive towards this new imperialist crime being hatched. They should defend Iran, its freedom and independence, and of every other people, who are endangered to be attacked by imperialism.

The danger of the extension of war between Iran and Iraq and its transformation into a big conflagration exists. The superpowers instigate and organize local wars to weaken countries and people, so as to freely interfere and establish their domination on them. Now they stir up the rivalries of various groups which are in the lead of several Middle East states, so as to set the peoples of that area in war against each other. The United States and the Soviet Union are on the alert and keep a close check on in order not to allow each other to enter the first this zone and gain superiority. If the U.S. imperialists are concentrating new military forces in the Gulf and are working out plans to rush in Iran, the Soviet social imperialists, too, do not stay folded arms.

Why did the Iraqi Vice-Premier Tariq 'Aziz go to Moscow at the first day of the launching of the war and had talks with Ponomarev? Although the Iraqi attack is in favour of U.S. imperialism, the arms used by the Iraqi Army are Soviet and Iraq is in need of ammunition and spare parts. Their replacement with U.S. armaments cannot be done within some days. It takes a long time to bring and master them, but the war does not wait. The Soviets do not supply the others with weapons in order to serve their American rivals. They are interested that Iraq and Iran weaken and destroy one another, so that they have it easier to interfere there.

If the Iraqi Army advances and menaces Iran's transformation into a U.S. base, the Soviet Union may rush in Iran. It has also in reserve the pro-Soviet Arab forces and the pseudo Marxist parties in those countries, which if need be will attack Iraq, something which provides the Soviet Union with the possibility to divide the zones of influence in the Middle East with the Americans. Rushing in Afghanistan, the Soviet social-imperialists came closer to the Middle East and the oil resources. Now they want to profit from the situation to penetrate more deeply in this zone.

From whatever angle it might be viewed upon, the further continuation of the Iraqi-Iranian conflict will bring about only evils to the fraternal peoples of Iraq, Iran and the other nearby countries. Therefore, the Iraqi occupation troops should return within Iraq's borders. The continuation of war increases with every passing day the possibilities and dangers of the interference of the superpowers, which is fraught with grave consequences to the freedom, independence and sovereignty. The existing feuds and disagreements between the two countries can be solved only in the spirit of understanding and good neighbourliness, allowing no interference at all on the part of the imperialist powers. This is fully possible if we bear in mind that the main and common enemies of the peoples of Iraq and Iran are U.S. imperialism, Soviet social-imperialism, the international monopoly bourgeoisie and their agents.

AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION RETURNS FROM GREECE

AU021250 Tirana, ATA in English 0900 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Tirana, 2 Oct (ATA)--The delegation of the PSR of Albania, led by the minister of agriculture Themie Thomai, which paid a visit to Greece, upon the invitation of the minister of agriculture of Greece, Athanasios Kanelopoulos, and attended the 12th regional conference of FAO returned home, yesterday.

During its stay in Greece, the delegation of the PSR of Albania visited various regions, agricultural and livestock centers and institutions, etc.

In Salonica Themie Thomai was received by the minister of northern Greece Nikolaos Martis and had a friendly talk with him. In this city the delegation visited the cotton institute, the grains institute, veterinary centers as well as agricultural economies.

Likewise, the delegation visited the Crete Island. There, it was received by the prefect of the region Georgos Haralambopoulos and other authorities. In honour of Themie Thomai the prefect gave a dinner. In Crete, too, the delegation visited agricultural and livestock economies and centers.

During these visits the delegation was accompanied by the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania to the Republic of Greece, Bashkim Dino.

PUBLICATION OF NEW BOOK BY ENVER HOXHA ANNOUNCED

AU022020 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Comrade Enver Hoxha's book "The Khruschevites-Memoirs," has come off the press. This work, written in 1976, includes the author's recollections and impressions from his direct contacts and meetings with leaders of the CPSU and other communist and workers parties during 1953-61. The book will soon be published in several foreign languages.

BRIEFS

FOLKLORE ENSEMBLE TO FRANCE--The National Song and Dance Ensemble of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania left today for France. The ensemble will perform in Paris and several other cities. It is led by Anastas Kondo, chairman of the committee for culture and the arts of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 2 Oct 80 AU]

DANISH AMBASSADOR'S DEPARTURE--Peter Meyer Michaelsen, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Denmark to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania left today on the occasion of his transfer. He was seen off at the airport by Jovan Antoni, chief of the protocol branch of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as well as by heads and officials of diplomatic representations accredited in Tirana. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 2 Oct 80 AU]

FOREIGN MINISTER MLADENOV SPEAKS AT UN SESSION

AU020852 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Sep 80 p 5

[Speech by Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to the 35th UN General Assembly session in New York on 26 September]

[Text] Esteemed Mr Chairman, I congratulate you on the occasion of your election to the post of chairman of the 35th UN General Assembly session and I wish you success in this highly responsible post. I would also like to express my gratitude to Mr Salim, your esteemed predecessor for his fruitful activities.

With particular satisfaction we greet in the ranks of the United Nations the representatives of the freedom loving people of Zimbabwe, who in a long, heroic struggle against racism and colonialism achieved their independence. I do not doubt that with its activities within the United Nations, the Republic of Zimbabwe will contribute to the triumph of peace and cooperation among states and to social progress. We also welcome the UN membership of St Vincent and the Grenadines.

Mr Chairman, as is known, throughout the seventies, thanks to the purposeful and persevering efforts of the socialist countries, as well as the efforts of the nonaligned countries and the progressive and peace-loving forces--and thanks to the sober and realistic approach and feeling of responsibility manifested by a number of Western political and state leaders--considerable successes were achieved in the struggle for peace, security and international cooperation. The danger of war was considerably reduced. As a result of the intensified process of detente, prerequisites were created for the settlement of a number of international problems. The opportunities for eliminating dangerous hotbeds of conflict by negotiations increased. Real prospects were outlined for the implementation of a considerable progress in the efforts to tame the armaments race and to alleviate the heavy burden of armaments. The process of liquidating the remnants of colonialism was speeded up. A beginning was made in reorganizing international economic relations on a just and democratic basis.

All this inspired the people with justified hopes for a peaceful and better future.

Unfortunately, on the eve of the eighties the world is witnessing a change which is jeopardizing the positive results achieved at the cost of such great efforts. This change was provoked by the actions of those same forces which have been violently opposing detente from the very beginning of this process. They have been trying to stop mankind and keep it in the conditions of "cold war," in an atmosphere of distrust, hostility and confrontation. The goals which the imperialist, reactionary and hegemonist forces are pursuing by exacerbating the international atmosphere are by no means new.

Recently the United States, with the support of certain NATO member-countries and the assistance of the present Chinese leaders, has been deliberately intensifying tension in various areas of the world. It is unceremoniously declaring such areas "spheres of vital interests" and is interfering in the domestic affairs of sovereign states, creating special forces for this purpose such as the "quick reaction corps." The United States and its supporters are drastically intensifying their own military preparations, establishing new military bases, and making attempts to concoct new military alliances. They are restricting and obstructing negotiations on a number of questions concerning disarmament, increasing their military expenditures and introducing more perfect, new weapons. We are witnessing how these forces, in contradiction to the generally accepted norms of relations among states, have gone as far as to restrict their political, economic and cultural as well as other relations with the socialist countries.

The goal of all these actions is sufficiently clear: to achieve military superiority over the socialist countries, to implement a policy from a "position of strength." This conclusion is most eloquently confirmed by the new nuclear strategy recently proclaimed by the United States.

Nevertheless, mankind's historical experience, particularly throughout the last decades, convincingly proves the utter futility and unrealistic approach of the imperialist plan for achieving a predominant position in the world. Efforts to implement such plans lead to one result only--escalation of the arms race and an increase in the danger of armed conflict.

The socialist countries are proposing another method which is in accordance with the peoples' true interests. In July 1980 Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, made the following statement: "The great historical task, the demand of our time, the request of life is the following: to work out a system of measures, agreements and treaties likely--despite the manifestations of crisis which may arise in a certain area--to permit us to guarantee peaceful coexistence among the states with different social systems upon our planet, and to guarantee peace, freedom and progress for the people.

The accomplishment of the task is fully feasible. We must only show a realistic approach and good will in order to do everything within our power to avert danger, the danger which lies in the present state of international relations. For this purpose it is necessary to intensify political contacts, the exchange of opinions. This necessity was eloquently confirmed by recent important summit meetings--I have in mind the talks held by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, with President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of France and Helmut Schmidt, the FRG chancellor.

In order to preserve detente as the prevailing trend, we must mobilize all peace-loving forces, we must mobilize worldwide public opinion. We are convinced that the World Peace Parliament of Peoples, in which representatives of 130 countries are participating and which is presently being held in Sofia, will contribute in a considerable manner to this trend.

Esteemed Mr Chairman, the People's Republic of Bulgaria is a member of the socialist community, whose stands on international questions are well known. These are principled stands. They are aimed at the consolidation of detente, at stopping the arms race and at adopting efficient measures for disarmament. These measures are aimed at ending hotbeds of tension, at liquidating the remnants of colonialism, racism and apartheid, at reorganizing international economic relations on a just and democratic basis, and at observing all principles of the UN Charter and of the CSCE final document. These stands were once more confirmed at the Crimean meetings of social countries' leaders.

All proposals submitted by the Warsaw Pact member-states during the 25 years of this organization's existence confirm the consistency and perseverance of our countries in defending these stands. Some of these proposals have already produced results. I will limit myself to pointing out the CSCE as an example, a conference which some people had considered utopian when it was proposed by the socialist countries.

In May 1980 the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-countries held a session in which a new initiative was adopted--to convene a meeting at summit level of state leaders from all areas of the world in order to discuss the problems of liquidating the hotbeds of tension and the question of the inadmissibility of war. We are convinced that such a meeting would greatly contribute to alleviating tension in international affairs.

All our proposals, literally all of them, can be implemented in a positive manner, if all sides would manifest a political will and the readiness to discuss such problems and work for the achievement of a sensible compromise.

Progress in settling the existing problems in any sector whatsoever of international life will undoubtedly contribute to improvement of the world atmosphere. There is no doubt, however, that the most important problems are detente and disarmament, which are identical with the peaceful future of the world. All peoples--small and great--are vitally interested in the achievement of progress in this sector. All countries--rich or poor, developed or developing-- are interested in this. Everything depends upon this question, on the question of whether financial means will be squandered on annihilation or used for the benefit of peoples. Upon this question depends whether backwardness, starvation, poverty, illness, illiteracy and ignorance will be once and for all eliminated. There are means everywhere, there is enough money for everything--for the preservation and regeneration of the environment, for housing, for planting and for irrigation, as well as for schools. There are enough means for everything that insures the progress of mankind.

This is why the socialist countries are consistently fighting for the consolidation of peace and detente, for the achievement of progress in disarmament, for the development of cooperation among peoples, an expression of which are the new initiatives of the Soviet Union submitted to the 35th UN General Assembly session.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria fully supports the proposal that the particularly important and topical question on "some urgent measures to reduce military danger" should be included on the agenda of this session. We think that it will be very useful for the cause of peace and security if the present session would adopt the following measures:

--To declare itself against the existing military-political groups and against the establishment of new military blocs;

--To appeal to all states, and in particular to the permanent UN Security Council members and to the countries linked to them by military agreements, not to increase as of a given date the number of armed forces and conventional armaments as a first step toward the future limitation of such armaments.

--To declare itself in favor of adopting coordinated steps by the nuclear states so as to strengthen guarantees for the security of nonnuclear states;

--To declare itself for the immediate signing of a treaty on universal and full banning of nuclear weapons tests, and in favor of a 1 year moratorium regarding any nuclear explosions whatsoever.

For over 30 years the UN organization has adopted a tremendous number of useful resolutions and decisions in the field of disarmament and in the international security sector. Many valuable proposals submitted by the Soviet Union and other states, which still seem topical, are included and continue to be included on the UN agenda. Reminding us of these proposals, the new USSR memorandum entitled "On Peace and Disarmament, for the Guarantee of International Security" calls for mobilizing the efforts of all states--great and small--to tame the arms race, and for international law guarantees aimed at preventing the danger of a new war and at preserving peace. This is an appeal to all state leaders, to their consciences and to their sense of responsibility toward mankind.

We are convinced that primary attention should be devoted to adopting measures aimed at stopping the production of all kinds of nuclear arms, and at the gradual limitation of stockpiles of such weapons up to their definite liquidation.

In our opinion the signing of agreements on the renunciation of the use of force in international relations, as well as for guaranteeing the security of nonnuclear states, would consolidate mutual trust and give an impetus to the process of genuine disarmament.

Along with measures in the field of nuclear disarmament, we must with unrelenting force persist in our efforts to eliminate other mass destruction means, such as for example chemical and radiological weapons. We must take measures for preventing the production of new types and systems of weapons, as well as to proceed toward the limitation of conventional weapons.

In connection with Europe we attach primary importance to the following questions:

--Successful implementation of the Madrid meeting of CSCE member-states at which decisions should be adopted for convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe;

--Immediately starting negotiations on medium-range nuclear missiles on the European Continent, simultaneously and in connection with the nuclear weapons forwarded by the United States;

--Achieving agreement on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, for which realistic opportunities have opened in particular as a result of the recent constructive proposals of the socialist countries.

We welcome the important proposal on discussing the question of the historic responsibility of states in protecting the environment for the present and future generations. The adoption of necessary steps on this question will be an essential contribution to the solution of a problem which is of vital significance for all mankind.

Along with efforts aimed at adopting new measures for stopping the arms race and for disarmament, particular attention should be devoted to the question of increasing the effectiveness of the valid international treaties and agreements in this sector so that all states participate in them. We think that for the practical solution of this important and topical question, the United Nations can and must make an essential contribution.

Mr Chairman, in order to alleviate tension in international relations, it is necessary to liquidate the hotbeds of tension in various areas of the world.

The recent out of turn, special UN General Assembly session on the problem of Palestine once more confirmed that without settlement of the Palestinian problem it is impossible to settle the Middle East conflict. Everyone is clearly aware of the following fact: Separatist deals have not only failed to produce peace, but have even further exacerbated the Middle East situation, although not all people are ready to admit this. Such deals are encouraging Israel to take increasingly insolent actions, such as the annexation of East Jerusalem.

The development of the crisis in the Middle East shows that there can be no just and durable settlement of the conflict as long as Israel has not withdrawn from all territories occupied in 1967, as long as the Arab people of Palestine have not been guaranteed the irrevocable right of creating their own independent state, and as long as the independent existence and security of all states and peoples living in that area has not been safeguarded. In settling the Middle East problem, all interested sides must participate, including the Arab people of Palestine represented by their legitimate representative--the PLO.

Serious concern is caused by the armed conflict between Iraq and Iran. We hope that military actions will be stopped, and that the two countries will find a solution to the problems existing between them by peaceful means.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is adhering to its principled stand that the question of Cyprus must be settled in a peaceful manner, in the interest of both the Cypriot Greeks and Cypriot Turks, on the basis of observing the territorial integrity, independence and sovereignty of the Republic of Cyprus, and respecting the policy of Cyprus as a nonaligned country.

Our country supports the policy of the DPRK Government aimed at guaranteeing favorable conditions for a peaceful and democratic reunification of Korea.

The military bases which have recently been encircling socialist Ethiopia are a cause of serious concern. They threaten this country's security and the security of all countries in the area. We wholeheartedly support the Ethiopian people's striving for peaceful development, for the preservation of their homeland's territorial integrity, and for stopping any kind of interference into the domestic affairs of Ethiopia.

The question of peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia, which at the proposal of various countries--including Bulgaria--is expected to be discussed at this session, is a question directly connected with the problem of eliminating tension and consolidating international peace and security. It is connected with the question of detente throughout the world. The People's Democratic Republic of Laos and of the People's Republic of Kampuchea aimed at transforming Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability, at consolidating the atmosphere of peaceful coexistence in the area, and at settling controversial problems through negotiations. Because of the persistent actions of the imperialist and hegemonist forces, the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the countries in this area are constantly violated or threatened. These forces are intensifying their attempts to impose their will upon the countries in the area. The hegemonist and imperialist forces persist in their efforts to undermine the peaceful reconstruction which the heroic people of Kampuchea are now engaged in, these people who have once and for all rejected the oppression of the criminal Pol Pot clique.

The Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria insists that the people of Kampuchea should be represented at the United Nations by their only legitimate representative--the People's Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

Mr. Chairman, the People's Republic of Bulgaria wholeheartedly supports the struggle of peoples all over the world for national independence and social progress, and against oppression and exploitation. Efforts to achieve these ideals are an objective process which the imperialist and reactionary forces are trying to suppress by force, by threat of war, or by encroaching upon the sovereignty of independent states.

The so-called "undeclared war" which imperialism, hegemonism and counterrevolution are waging against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan continues. This "undeclared war" is being waged in order to eliminate the achievements of the April revolution in this country. Such actions not only obstruct the peaceful development of the Afghan people, they not only impede the political settlement of the problem, but they also represent a threat against peace and international security. The People's Republic of Bulgaria, which wholeheartedly supports the people and Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, is convinced that a political settlement of the problem can be achieved solely on the basis of the constructive and realistic program adopted by the Government of Afghanistan on 14 May 1980.

Unfortunately, the imperialist and reactionary forces, which are persisting in their interference in Afghanistan, have not manifested any positive attitude toward such a settlement.

This fact has at least one explanation--the normalization of the situation would deprive the imperialist and reactionary forces of motives for pursuing their propaganda noise and everyone would realize that not the events around Afghanistan, but the long-term plans for world domination of the imperialists and hegemonists are the reason for the exacerbation of international tension.

Mr Chairman, 20 years ago, at the initiative of the USSR, the UN General Assembly adopted the historic declaration on granting independence to the colonial countries and peoples. We can now appreciate with great satisfaction the tremendous role played by this declaration in mobilizing worldwide public opinion in the struggle for the liquidation of one of the most disgraceful events in the history of mankind--colonialism. The People's Republic of Bulgaria is inspired by a feeling of legitimate pride in realizing that, along with the other socialist and progressive states, it has unflinchingly stood at the side of the colonial peoples, and has contributed and still continues to contribute to the succes of their just national liberation struggle.

Nevertheless, this struggle has not come to an end. Today, as before, the question of Namibia and the question of the apartheid policy are facing us with all their seriousness and crucial importance. The racist regime of South Africa is conducting this policy of apartheid.

Our country supports the Namibian people's struggle which is headed by their legitimate representative--the SWAPO national liberation movement. We confirm our steadfast stand insisting on the granting of full indepedence to the people of Namibia.

However, we declare ourselves against attempts to settle this problem outside the framework of the United Nations, or to take advantage of this organization in oder to impose upon the people of Namibia a kind of "independence" which is actually protecting alien interests.

All issues set forth in this speech are based upon our principles, the principles on which our foreign policy and our relations with close and distant countries are based. Thanks to this policy, we have good relations with all our neighbors. Today the striving for peace, cooperation and good neighborliness is the prevailing trend in the Balkans and the People's Republic of Bulgaria has last but not least contributed to this state of affairs.

Mr Chairman, one of the most important problems of our era is establishing a new type of international economic relations among the states throughout the world. The opportunities for the solution of this problem are directly dependent upon the consolidation of peace and security, upon the development and intensification of the process of detente, and upon the implementation of real disarmament measures as well.

The exacerbation of the crisis within the capitalist economic system is exerting a negative effect upon worldwide economic relations. In the foreign economic sphere, this crisis has produced a delay in the development of international trade, a constant increase of protectionism and a deterioration in currency problems in the capitalist countries. As a result of this, the economic situation of many developing countries has also deteriorated, and their opportunities to take advantage of foreign economic relations for solving their development problems have diminished. The special UN General Assembly session once more demonstrated that the scope, intensity and frequency of contemporary crisis situations demand not only corrections of the existing mechanism, but a drastic reorganization of international economic relations on a just and democratic basis.

In accordance with the principled stand of the CEMA member-countries, we fully support the aspirations of the developing countries to achieve economic independence.

We express irrevocable solidarity with their struggle against colonialism and neocolonialism, and for the liquidation of relations of oppression and lack of equal rights such as are being imposed upon them by imperialism. We will be in solidarity with them in their demand for guarantees to their right to use their natural resources to their own advantage.

In closing my speech, Mr Chairman, I would like to stress that in the 35 years of its existence, under conditions of a dynamic and controversial development of international relations, the United Nations has essentially contributed to the consolidation of peace and detente, to the assertion and consolidation of the positive trends and processes in the world, and to the settlement of a number of complicated international issues.

Throughout the years of its UN membership the People's Republic of Bulgaria has been loyal to the lofty goals of the United Nations and has contributed to their implementation. The people and Government of Bulgaria reassert their readiness also in the future to continue to actively and consistently work for the implementation of the goals and principles of the UN Charter, for consolidating mankind's aspirations toward peace, cooperation, freedom and social progress.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO CRITICIZES U.S., UK, ISRAEL ON IRAN-IRAQ CRISIS

AU011005 Sofia BTA in English 0830 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Sofia, 1 Oct (BTA)--A signed article in today's RABOTNICHESKO DELO draws the public's attention to the dubious conduct of the United States, Britain and Israel in connection with the conflict in the Persian Gulf. These countries are undertaking actions by no means compatible with the official declarations for non-interference in the Iraqi-Iranian conflict, writes the daily, citing new examples.

In the first place this is Mr Begin's announcement for an American-Israeli alliance in project. Israel's willingness to make military bases in Sinai available for the United States is also quoted, a willingness which in the words of Mr Begin himself, will create a possibility for "combined Israeli-American actions". Though Mr Begin does not elaborate on the nature of such "combined actions", it is well known that both the United States and Israel are not impartial to the conflict between Iran and Iraq and it is further supposed that a possible site of such actions may well be the Persian Gulf under the pretext that "American oil interests should be guaranteed" stresses RABOTNICHESKO DELO.

A proof of Britain's suspicious conduct the author sees in the movement of British war ships towards the Indian Ocean. There is no doubt, that this operation is coordinated with the United States, the daily writes, hastening to pay attention to the fact that the two ships have started precisely at the time when the United States began consultations with their allies on the formation of common navy forces which are to guarantee "freedom of navigation through the Straits of Hormuz".

It is against the same background that RABOTNICHESKO DELO reports on the USA intentions to send war planes equipped with the AWACS system to Saudi Arabia.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES NEW NORWEGIAN, AUSTRIAN AMBASSADORS

AU021727 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, has received the newly appointed ambassador of the Kingdom of Norway, Tore Bogh, and of the Republic of Austria, Mrs Berta Braun, both of whom presented their credentials.

The chairman of the State Council and the newly appointed ambassadors delivered greetings speeches.

Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, and Nikola Manolov, secretary of the State Council, also attended the ceremony.

LUKANOV RECEIVES BRITISH OFFICIAL 3 OCTOBER

AU031134 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] On 3 October Andrey Lukanov, Bulgaria's deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Peter Blaker, Great Britain's state minister of foreign affairs.

Jill Bullard, British ambassador to Bulgaria, took part in the meeting.

SYRIAN PRIME MINISTER AL-KASM PAYS BRIEF VISIT

AU021731 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, prime minister of the Arab Republic of Syria, has paid a brief visit to Bulgaria. At Sofia airport he was welcomed by Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers and BCP Central Committee Politburo member. Mariy Ivanov, first deputy foreign minister, and 'Abd ar-Razzaq Shakir, Syrian ambassador to Bulgaria, also attended the friendly talk.

DOYNOV RECEIVES SED CENTRAL COMMITTEE, SERBIAN DELEGATIONS

Meeting With SED Officials

AU021903 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Comrade Ognyan Doynov has received the visiting delegation of the SED Central Committee led by Carl-Heinz Janson, chief of the Socialist Economic Management Department at the SED Central Committee. During the cordial and friendly talks, information on the activity of the two fraternal parties in the economic sphere was exchanged and issues of further expanding and deepening the economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the GDR and Bulgaria were discussed.

Meeting With Serbians

AU021956 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Comrade Ognyan Doynov, chairman of the Bulgarian Industrial Economic Association has received the delegation of the Economic Chamber of the Socialist Republic of Serbia led by its President Milojko Veljovic.

YUGOSLAVIA'S VLASKALIC ENDS VISIT, DEPARTS FOR HOME

AU021729 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Tihomir Vlaskalic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and president of the League of Communists of Serbia Central Committee, has left Bulgaria. He paid a brief visit to Bulgaria on vacation at the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman.

FOREIGN MINISTER MLADENOV RETURNS FROM NEW YORK

AU021954 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Comrade Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, who participated in the 35th session of the UN General Assembly, has returned home.

BOZHINOV RETURNS FROM WARSAW CEMA SESSION

AU021955 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Comrade Todor Bozhinov has returned home from Warsaw. He participated in the CEMA commission for coordinating cooperation in equipping nuclear electric power stations during the period to 1990.

KOMSOMOL DELEGATION RETURNS FROM AFGHANISTAN

AU021346 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 Sep 80 p 3

[Text] The delegation of the Dimitrov Komsomol of Communist Youth Central Committee, headed by first secretary Georgi Tanev, returned from the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan yesterday. The delegation had attended the All-National Conference of the Democratic Organization of Afghan Youth.

EXPANSION OF TRADE WITH GREECE SOUGHT

AT301320 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] Proposals for greatly increasing the percentage of traditional products which Bulgaria buys from Greece will be submitted to the Ministry of Commerce very soon. According to press reports, this was stated by Bulgarian Minister for Foreign Trade Khristov to Deputy Minister for Commerce Tataridhis who is in Bulgaria on the occasion of the international fair at Philippoupolis [Plovdiv] in which Greece is participating with a state pavilion. A committee of Bulgarian experts is already in Athens discussing with Greek officials the possibility of selling 200 Bulgarian buses in exchange for tobacco from the state reserves.

According to the same reports, Deputy Minister for Trade Tataridhis and Bulgarian Minister for Foreign Trade Khristov today examined the issue of commercial relations between the two countries. Both sides ascertained that special progress has taken place over the last 2 years.

Tataridhis also touched upon the issue of diversifying products which Bulgaria purchases from Greece. He stressed that light and medium Greek industries exist which are able to supply many products to Bulgaria. In this regard the Bulgarian minister for foreign trade stated that he will recommend this point to the other responsible ministers so that Bulgarian supply programs can also include Greek industrial products.

WPC SESSION REELECTS INDIA'S ROMESH CHANDRA AS CHAIRMAN

AU021404 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Sep 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] A session of the WPC was held in Sofia yesterday, at which Romesh Chandra was reelected WPC chairman. A session of the newly elected WPC leadership was chaired by Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council and chairman of the National Preparatory Committee for the World People's Parliament for Peace.

The proposal for the relection of Romesh Chandra to this high post was submitted by Prof (Pham Anh), chairman of the Vietnam peace committee and chairman of the Association of Vietnamese Jurists.

All those who took the floor supported the proposal and expressed their great appreciation for Romesh Chandra's previous activities and for his businesslike and organizational qualities, stressing the infinite loyalty of the outstanding Indian public figure and journalist to the cause of peace.

The proposal was accepted unanimously and with a prolonged ovation.

Romesh Chandra expressed his gratitude for the great honor bestowed on him.

Immediately after the election Romesh Chandra stated the following to BTA reporters Atanas Matev and Lyubomir Kasevatov:

"I am happy to be reelected here in Sofia, such a beautiful and peace-loving city. I would once more like to thank the Bulgarian people for their exceptional support to the peace movement. We are all facing a great deal of work and each of us must devote all his efforts so that the great tasks of the peace movement are fulfilled.

"I would also like to thank most sincerely all reporters, editors and employees of BTA and all Bulgarian journalists for their splendid work in reporting on the World People's Peace Parliament".

After this, the deputy chairmen of the WPC were unanimously elected. Among them is Prof Dr Blagovest Sendov, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences.

The new Presidium includes eminent political figures, public figures, scientists, scholars and cultural personalities, as well as presentatives of the broadest strata of the world public. The Presidium elected Georgi Dimitrov-Goshkin, member of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the National Peace Committee, as one of its members. The following Bulgarian citizens were also elected members of the WPC Presidium: Lalyu Ganchev, secretary of the BNAU Permanent Board and deputy chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, as well as deputy chairman of the National Peace Committee; Academician Georgi Nadzhakov, deputy chairman of the National Peace Committee; writer Lyubomir Levchev, chairman of the Bulgarian Writers Union; and Milena Stamboliyska, member of the BNAU Permanent Board and member of the Bureau of the Bulgarian Women's Movement Committee.

The following personalities were unanimously elected honorary members of the WPC Presidium: Ralph Abernathy (United States of America), Hortensia Bussi de Allende (Chile), Gusta Fucikova (CSSR), Dolores Ibarruri (Spain), Academician Georgi Nadzhakov (Bulgaria), Martin Niemoeller (FRG), and Anna Seghers (GDR).

Before the session began it honored the memory of Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir whose 10th death anniversary was commemorated yesterday, and of Kemal Turkler, the outstanding peace fighter and chairman of the Metallurgical Workers Trade Union of Turkey, who was killed in Istanbul.

In closing the meeting, Romesh Chandra appealed for constant consolidation of the unity of peace-loving forces and for their further expansion on a mass scale. He expressed confidence that the people will avert war and preserve peace.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION TO BEGIN 28 OCTOBER

AU031129 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0600 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] The State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria has issued a decree announcing that the 14th session of the 7th National Assembly will open on 28 October.

FOURTH CONGRESS OF WRITERS UNION OPENS; LEADERS ELECTED

Zhivkov Attends Opening

AU011733 Sofia BTA in English 1428 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Sofia, 1 Oct (BTA)--The Fourth Congress of the Union of Bulgarian Writers opened here today. In the course of two days the men of letters will draw a balance sheet of their literary work and will outline the new tasks facing them in the nationwide and inspired presentation of the socialist life today.

The opening of the congress was attended by Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the State Council, and by other party and state officials. The congress is also attended by delegations from the writers' unions of Vietnam, the German Democratic Republic, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Turkey, the Federal Republic of Germany, Lebanon, Tunisia and by the participants of the third international meeting of writers, which ended here last night.

Mr Lyubomir Levchev, president of the Union of Bulgarian Writers, read a report entitled "Time for Heroes".

A report on addenda and amendments to the statutes of the Union of Bulgarian Writers and on the union's creative funds, are also included in the agenda of the congress.

Congress Ends, Leaders Elected

AU022022 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] At its first session, the board of the Bulgarian Writers Union has elected new leadership. Lyubomir Levchev was reelected chairman of the Bulgarian Writers Union. Bogomil Raynov and Nikolay Khristozov were elected first deputy chairmen of the union. Andrey Gulyashkin, Dragomir Asenov, Kamen Kalchev, Mladen Isaev, Pavel Vezhinov and Pencho Danchev were elected deputy chairmen and Luchezar Elenkov was elected secretary general of the Bulgarian Writers Union.

The newly elected board of the Bulgarian Writers Union tonight gave a cocktail party at the Sofia VIP Restaurant on the occasion of the end of the fourth congress of the Bulgarian Writers Union. Lyudmila Zhivkova; Georgi Yordanov; Stoyan Mikhaylov; Georgi Dzhagarov, deputy chairman of the State Council; and Lyubomir Pavlov, chief of the Cultural Department at the BCP Central Committee, attended the cocktail party.

BCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE SECRETARY STANISHEV IN RUSE OKRUG

AU021052 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] On 2 October Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee Secretary, visited Ruse Okrug. Accompanied by Petur Petrov, BCP Ruse Okrug committee first secretary and other Okrug leaders, he visited several plants for processing agrarian production. The work of the plants' economic and social organs in implementing the BCP Central Committee Politburo decision on Nationwide mobilization of efforts for timely and effective harvesting was discussed. The complete utilization of capacities and two-shift utilization of the equipment were also discussed.

CORRECTION TO MESSAGE TO CUBA ON SPACE FLIGHT

In the item entitled "Leaders Congratulate Soviets, Cubans on Space Flight" and subtitled "Message to Castro," published in the 2 October Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page C 1, the word "results" was inadvertently dropped in the first line of the second paragraph of page C 2. The sentence should read: "The results of the scientific research activities carried out by the international crew..."

CORRECTION TO YUGOSLAVIA'S VLASKALIC MEETING WITH ZHIVKOV

In the item entitled "Reportage on Yugoslavia's Vlaskalic Visit" and subtitled "Meeting With Zhivkov," published in the 2 October Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page C 2, the third line of first paragraph was inadvertently dropped. The passage should read: "Comrade Todor Zhivkov has received at the Boyana Residence Tihomir Vlaskalic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and President of the League of Communists of Serbia Central Committee, who is vacationing in Bulgaria at the invitation of Todor Zhivkov. During the friendly conversation, issues linked with the development of relations between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia were discussed."

LENART ADDRESSES RALLY, COMMENTS ON POLAND

AU021226 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Sep 80 pp 1, 2

["From" the speech by CPCZ Presidium member Jozef Lenart at a Prague rally of railroadmen's representatives on 27 September--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] On the whole, we may say that the implementation of measures in the sphere of transport is favorable particularly this year, when tasks are being mastered more smoothly and with fewer deviations than in past years.

I express to you our warm appreciation and sincere thanks for the good results, comrade railroadmen. Of course, you yourselves know best that your work has a number of shortcomings, from which we must not retreat--they mainly concern the standards of management on all levels and the improvement of discipline, passenger transport and the standards of traveling. Many of these problems are connected with the unsatisfactory standards of delivered technology, but the key to overcoming them lies in your hands.

I would like to stress that the urgency to solve these problems in a more determined way is all the greater since we are entering the period of demanding autumn transport and of responsible preparations for the winter period. We are convinced that you will make every effort to master this year's tasks as well as possible, that you will offset the shortfall in the loading of commodities, and that you will fulfill the transport tasks in exports, particularly to the Soviet Union, as well as supplies for the pre-Christmas market.

The urgency of solving these railroad problems is even more pressing because of the targets of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, which orient transport mainly toward improving quality, in the broadest sense of the word. We assume that there will be a 17 percent increase in spending to modernize the technical base--compared with the expenditures of the Sixth 5-Year Plan--above all for speedier progress in track electrification and in equipping railroad lines with advanced safety installations [zabezpecovaci technika]. The rerouting of tracks in the North Bohemian brown coal basin will continue. A new railroad crossing will be built on the line to the USSR. The construction of the southern railroad track and other projects for enhancing the operational capacity of railroad lines and stations will continue.

WE REALIZE THAT, AS IN OTHER SECTORS, THE MANAGEMENT LEVEL IN TRANSPORT IS ALSO THE MAIN LINK AND DECISIVE PREREQUISITE OF SUCCESS AND PROGRESS. It is self-evident that the more complicated and exacting the tasks, the greater the demands placed on the quality of management. As regards railroad transport, this applies both to the development of concepts to implement the principles of a united transport policy, particularly to effective coordination of all transport sectors, and also to the improvement of standards for operational management in all spheres. We know that railroad transport is being gradually equipped with modern computer technology; THIS TECHNOLOGY MUST BE UTILIZED FAR MORE QUICKLY THAN AT PRESENT, SO AS TO IMPROVE MANAGEMENT PROCESSES. Naturally, management also means organization, order and discipline, the system of remunerations for work, initiative, and--above all--the cadres, which determine the final result. We believe that in all these respects you have possibilities for achieving progress; this is also attested to by your own experience.

As you yourselves know, the international situation has lately become more complicated and controversial. A dangerous situation has now been created in the world, because the forces of imperialism are again trying to bury detente, to return the world to the times of cold war and to evoke war hysteria.

The imperialist circles are resorting to intrigue in areas with hotbeds of tension--in the Persian Gulf, where they continue accumulating weapons, in Southeast Asia and in the Caribbean.

They are brutally foisting medium-range missiles on Western Europe. They are proclaiming the so-called "new nuclear strategy" which is to satisfy mankind by promising it a kind of "limited" atomic war. They are thus creating a realistic threat of a wolrd-wide nuclear conflict.

These reactionary forces are today headed by the U.S. imperialist circles which ignore, with stubborn ill will, the realities of the present world, and which strive to upset the military-strategic balance in their favor and to the disadvantage of the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community, to the detriment of international detente and the security of nations. This course emanates from their line which is oriented toward escalating provocations aimed against the socialist countries and toward enhancing feverish armament and developing NATO's military activities.

This policy of imperialism is offset by the clearcut and honorable peace policy of the countries of the socialist community, the policy of the Soviet Union. As Comrade Brezhnev recently stated, we believe that there is nothing more important today than preventing imperialist policy from gaining supremacy, "from a position of strength," over the policy of detente, and preventing feverish armament from achieving a new and dangerous acceleration.

In light of this task, the preparedness of the Soviet Union and the other countries of socialism to start appraising, without delay, the urgent international problems--and primarily problems of nuclear missiles in Europe and the reduction of the number of armed forces in central Europe--is gaining in significance. We expect a reply to our proposals from the leading figures in Western countries, Comrade Brezhnev said in Alma-Ata.

WE MUST BE CONSTANTLY ON THE ALERT TOWARD THE INTRIGUES OF IMPERIALISM AND ITS STRATEGIC PLANS, AND WE MUST CONSOLIDATE THE UNITY AND COHESION OF OUR COUNTRIES. The imperialist circles are now placing great hopes on the events in the Polish People's Republic.

As you know, the situation in Poland was aggravated when the antisocialist elements abused certain socioeconomic problems in the country in order to attack the social system in Poland.

It is becoming apparent that, as in our country toward the end of the sixties, the right-wingers in Poland are also striving to misuse justified criticism for compromising socialism and the party of the workers class, for disrupting its international ties and for tearing Poland out of the family of socialist countries.

IN THIS CONNECTION, THE HYPOCRISY OF IMPERIALISM AND ITS IDEOLOGICAL SUBVERSIVE CENTERS IS AGAIN REVEALED IN ALL ITS NAKEDNESS.

The politicians of the countries of capitalism, the substance of which is exploitation and social injustice, the politicians of the system which has at present set out on the streets around 15 million workers and employees, these politicians are now manifesting a kind of care for the social position of the workers class. Whereas in their own countries they are trampling the trade unions' rights underfoot, with regard to Poland they are enciting strikes and calling for "free" trade unions and pluralism. And in the choir of those who prsent themselves as Poland's newfangled friends there is no lack of the voices of revanchists calling for a revision of the borders.

Under these complicated conditions the PZPR and the government have exerted, and are exerting, great efforts to solve the main problems, to rectify the damages, to strengthen confidence in the party, to consolidate the authority of the state and to raise the responsibility and initiative of the working people for the cause of the common class. That is why they are striving for the stabilization of the entire society, of the national economy and of every enterprise.

We in Czechoslovakia are following with great attention the struggle for consolidation in the fraternal Polish People's Republic, and we hope it continues successfully.

The primary substance of this process is the effort to consolidate the party and renew the entire political system; to win the workers, farmers and the intelligentsia for the support of the party's policy. It is a struggle for pushing through [prosazeni] the principles of internationalism, for unmasking the antisocialist forces and for concentrating the working people's efforts on honest work.

THE COMMUNISTS IN THE FRATERNAL POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC, THE WORKING PEOPLE OF THIS COUNTRY, MAY COUNT--AS THEY COULD COUNT IN THE PAST, IN GOOD TIMES AND ALSO NOW, WHEN THEY ARE STRUGGLING AGAINST DIFFICULTIES--ON THE SOLIDARITY OF CZECHOSLOVAK COMMUNISTS, OF OUR PEOPLE AND OF OUR COUNTRY. THEY MAY ALSO COUNT ON THE SOLIDARITY OF OTHER SOCIALIST COUNTRIES. This solidarity and assistance are attested to by the results of negotiations recently conducted by Polish representatives with the representatives of the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and other socialist countries.

The Soviet Union has come out in the United Nations with a new significant peace initiative.

Andrey Gromyko, USSR minister of foreign affairs, asked the UN secretary general to include the matter of certain unpostponable measures for alleviating the danger of war on the General Assembly's agenda.

In a situation when certain states expand their war preparations, using the strengthening tension in the world as a pretext--tension which they themselves evoke--it is necessary to multiply efforts for detente and averting war. It is exactly at this that the Soviet Union's proposals are aimed.

OUR CZECHOSLOVAK FOREIGN POLICY FULLY SUPPORTS THESE PROPOSALS. IT IS TAKING AN INCREASINGLY ACTIVE PART IN THE STRUGGLE FOR MAINTAINING AND CONSOLIDATING PEACE, BECAUSE THIS IS THE POLICY WHICH CORRESPONDS TO THE INTERESTS OF OUR NATIONS AND THE INTERESTS OF NATIONS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. We can base this policy--one needed by all peace-loving people--on the growing economic strength of our country and of the entire socialist community. The deepening cooperation of the countries of socialism within the CEMA framework makes it possible to rapidly develop production forces in our countries, and to make an increasingly fuller use of the historical advantages and possibilities yielded by socialist production relations. Let us recall at least the fact that the CEMA countries' share in the world industrial production amounts to 34 percent and that their economic potential continues to grow. On the one hand industrial production in the EEC countries has scarcely doubled since 1960, and agricultural production has increased less than 40 percent. In the CEMA countries, on the other hand, industrial production has increased almost four times, and agricultural production more than 60 percent.

These results encourage us. Simultaneously, they commit us to unite the forces of fraternal socialist countries to a yet greater extent and, in the interests of the upsurge of our economic potential, to proceed yet more persistently on the path of cooperation and specialization; and to continue consolidating the unity of the [socialist] countries as the decisive force of progress and peace in the world.

STROUGAL GREETS PRC PREMIER ON ANNIVERSARY

LD011052 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2230 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal has sent a congratulatory telegram to Zhao Ziyang, premier of the Chinese State Council, on the occasion of the National Day of the People's Republic of China. It is the anniversary of the declaration of the People's Republic of China in 1949.

HUSAK GREETS PRESIDENT OF CYPRUS ON NATIONAL DAY

LD011054 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2230 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, has sent a congratulations telegram to Spiros Kiprianou, president of the Republic of Cyprus, on the occasion of his country's National Day. The Cypriot people will celebrate independence day on Wednesday.

FOREIGN MINISTER CHNOUPEK MEETS WITH UN'S WALDHEIM

LD031046 Prague CTK in English 0957 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] New York, 3 Oct (CTK)--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, attending the 36th U.N. General Assembly here, met Thursday with U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim.

He conveyed to Kurt Waldheim a message of greetings from Communist Party General Secretary and Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak, which was cordially returned.

The friendly conversation concerned especially the role played by Czechoslovakia in the United Nations and its bodies. Kurt Waldheim highly appreciated Czechoslovakia's constructive contribution to the implementation of the main objectives of the U.N. in the spirit of its Charter.

Kurt Waldheim and Bohuslav Chnoupek also exchanged views on some key issues of the international situation related to the agenda of the 36th U.N. General Assembly, especially the possibility of further relaxation of tension, progress in military detente and disarmament and military relaxation in the hotbeds of tension in the world.

Kurt Waldheim voiced the conviction that in spite of the complex situation in the world international relations will develop in the spirit of the policy of detente which remains their only acceptable alternative.

Present during the discussion was also Czechoslovak permanent representative in the U.N. Ambassador Ilja Hulinsky.

AFGHAN SOLIDARITY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PRAGUE

LD021312 Prague CTK in English 1105 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Prague, 2 Oct (CETEKA)--A delegation of the Afghan Committee of Peace and Solidarity, led by Afghan People's Democratic Party Central Committee member 'Abdozzohur Razmjoy, arrived here Thursday at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Committee for Solidarity with the Nations of Africa and Asia.

TRADE TALKS WITH SWEDEN CONCLUDE 2 OCT

LD021358 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] A regular meeting of the Czechoslovak-Swedish joint trade commission ended in Prague today. It discussed the development of trade between the two countries as well as possibilities of future expansion. A protocol to the long-term trade agreement for 1981 was signed at the end of the talks.

BENIN PARTY DELEGATION DEPARTS AFTER 5-DAY VISIT

LD021352 Prague CTK in English 1140 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Prague, 2 Oct (CETEKA)--An official delegation of the National Revolutionary Assembly of Benin, led by Jean Didier Alavo, member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin Central Committee, left for home Thursday.

The delegation visited Czechoslovakia for five days at the invitation of the Czechoslovak National Front Central Committee.

The delegation discussed the possibilities of establishing relations with representatives of Czechoslovak social organizations.

LAGS IN INDUSTRIAL, CONSTRUCTION PLAN FULFILLMENT DRAW COMMENT

AU021435 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 30 Sep 80 p 1

[Editorial: "The Last Quarter"]

[Excerpts] From the beginning of this year and to date, 47 industrial enterprises underfulfilled the production plan by Kcs568 million, and 47 construction enterprises underfulfilled the plan on basic building production by more than Kcs238 million. Only 35.5 percent of the annual plan has been fulfilled in all forms of housing construction altogether. In exports the deliveries for socialist states have been fulfilled by all industrial branches; but for nonsocialist states the detailed plan of deliveries was underfulfilled by Kcs9 million (in wholesale prices). This means that, on the average, every fourth enterprise is lagging. The binding contractual deliveries to nonsocialist states were underfulfilled by 39 industrial enterprises to the tune of Kcs240 million (in wholesale prices). And what about deliveries for domestic production consumption and operations? The plan for this kind of delivery was underfulfilled by Kcs924 million, at the same time the number of nonfulfilling enterprises rose from 75 in July 1980 to 82 in August 1980. Thus every third enterprise did not fulfill the economic plan in this field of economic production orientation.

In housing construction, with the exception of the Bratislava Pozemne Stavby ground building enterprise, all other enterprises of the "ground construction" economic production unit did not fulfill the time schedule for August; nor have they been fulfilling it from the beginning of this year.

It is only logical--and nobody should be surprised about it--that the Minister of Construction of the Slovak Socialist Republic is undertaking, because of the long-term failure to fulfill tasks, certain cadre replacements in the functions of several enterprise directors; and that in the "ground construction" economic production unit and the enterprises of ground construction projects he has ordered a reduction of the basic wages of leading employees of the economic production unit and of enterprises for failing to carry out the adopted measures.

Much can be caught up within the last quarter of this year--but not everything. And neither shock work, nor overtime work or work on Saturdays and Sundays can make good the shortfalls in ensuring production materials, or rectify the consequences of underrating working discipline. It is certain that what has been neglected can be made up for by intensive preparations for the operation of the "set of measures for improving the system of planned management" in the practice of economic production units, enterprises and plants. The most regrettable thing is that so far, although the political-economic significance of the "set of measures" has penetrated, and is penetrating, into the people's minds, nevertheless the specific and differentiated conditions in specific production workshops have remained, with a few exceptions, mostly "a great unknown." Despite the various instruction courses and schooling, as yet nobody has explained to the substantial part of production workers specifically and palpably how they will be affected, and by what, and in which working place.

FISCHER MEETS WITH FOREIGN MINISTERS AT UN

LD012302 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2020 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] New York, 1 Oct (ADN)--The foreign ministers of the GDR and the People's Republic of Mozambique Oskar Fischer and Joaquim Alberto Chissano at a cordial meeting at the 35th UN General Assembly in New York on Wednesday affirmed their common intention to give continued support in the spirit of solidarity to the national liberation struggle of the peoples in southern Africa. Chissano paid tribute to President Samora Machel's visit to the GDR as the highlight of the friendly relations between the two countries.

Their satisfaction with the good development of the relations between their countries was expressed by Oskar Fischer and his counterpart from the Mongolian People's Republic Mangalyn Dugersuren in the course of a friendly meeting. Both politicians noted that these close relations had become apparent also during the fruitful visit by the chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Willi Stoph, to the Mongolian People's Republic.

During a talk by the GDR foreign minister with his counterpart from Nigeria, Ishaya Audu, possibilities of the further development of mutually advantageous relations were discussed.

SED'S AXEN RECEIVES CANADIAN CP LEADER MAGNUSON

AU021410 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Sep 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received on Monday Bruce Magnuson, member of the National Executive Committee of the Canadian Communist Party.

At the talks, conducted in a friendly atmosphere, Hermann Axen gave an account of the working peoples' initiatives for strengthening the GDR in preparation for the 10th party congress. Bruce Magnuson reported about the activities of the Canadian fraternal party against the increasingly more distinct shifting of the consequences of the deepening capitalist crisis on the shoulders of Canada's working people, caused by domestic and U.S. monopoly capital.

The two interlocutors denounced the policy of confrontation pursued by the most reactionary quarters of U.S. imperialism and NATO, which has led to an exacerbation of the international situation. They resolutely oppose the implementation of the dangerous NATO missile decisions, and endorse the realization of effective measures of arms limitation and disarmament such as those proposed by the Warsaw Pact states at their May session.

The representatives of the two parties reaffirmed the need for constant consolidation of the communist movement, and for an increased action unity of all peace-loving and democratic forces to foil the aggressive plans of imperialism and the Beijing hegemonists.

SCHUERER RECEIVES CUBAN IRON, STEEL INDUSTRY MINISTER

LD021650 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1453 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Berlin, 2 Oct (ADN)--Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, today received Marcos Lage Coello, Cuban minister of the iron and steel machinery industry. The main emphasis during their friendly talk was on questions of further deepening economic cooperation.

The same questions were dealt with at consultations which the Cuban guest had with the minister of electrical engineering and electronics, the minister of machine tool and processing machinery building, the minister of heavy machine construction and installation construction, as well as at enterprises and combines.

JAPANESE CP DELEGATION ENDS VISIT, DEPARTS FOR HOME

LD021652 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1520 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Berlin, 2 Oct (ADN)--A factfinding delegation of the Japanese Communist Party ended its GDR visit today and left for home. It was seen off at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Joachim Herrmann, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND REPORTS OPENING OF SED ELECTIONS

AU021505 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Oct 80 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] Berlin--Today, on Wednesday, the accountability reports and election of the new leadership of the basic Kreis and Bezirk party organizations will open in the SED by resolution of the 12th SED Central Committee Session.

More than 2 million members and candidate members of the party of the workers' class will deliberate on the tasks in preparation for the 10th SED Congress and in the further implementation of the party program. The tasks have been explained in detail in the speeches by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, at the recent Central Committee sessions and to the first Kreis secretaries in January 1980, and are also contained in the party directives.

BRIEFS

CRANES FOR ETHIOPIAN PORT--In October specialists of the GDR Eberswalde cranebuilding plant will begin assembling 18 crane installations in Ethiopia's Assab port. With this equipment the Red Sea port is to develop into the most important transshipment port in Ethiopia. The GDR experts will also train the future local experts there. [East Berlin NATIONAL-ZEITUNG in German 24 Sep 80 p 2 AU]

DEPUTY MINISTER PARR IN AUSTRIA--Delegation of the GDR Public Education Ministry under the leadership of Deputy Minister Rudolf Parr is currently paying an information visit to Vienna at the invitation of the Austrian Federal Ministry of Education. The GDR guests will acquaint themselves with schools in Austria, and will conduct an exchange of views about topical problems related to developing education in the two states. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Sep 80 p 2 AU]

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON LOSONCZI VISIT TO ZAMBIA

AU022031 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 27 Sep 80 p 9

["Joint Communique on Talks Between the Hungarian and Zambian Presidents"]

[Text] At the invitation of Dr Kenneth David Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia, Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and his wife paid an official visit to the Republic of Zambia between 24 and 26 September 1980.

Pal Losonczi and Dr. Kenneth David Kaunda discussed relations and cooperation between the two countries and exchanged views on important international issues. The talks were conducted in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The leaders informed each other about the domestic position of their countries. Pal Losonczi valued highly the successes attained by the people of Zambia in the country's economic and social development. Dr. Kenneth Kaunda paid tribute to the Hungarian people's successes in building an advanced society.

The presidents expressed their satisfaction over the development of friendly relations between the two countries on the basis of the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity, nonintervention in domestic affairs and equality among nations. They both intend to continue to encourage that development. To this end, they have resolved to develop their bilateral relations through exchanges of views on political, economic, technical-scientific, cultural and social issues and on fairly important international issues.

Having reviewed the international situation, they established with satisfaction that their positions on fairly important international issues are identical.

They devoted great attention to the African Continent. They welcomed the independence of the Republic of Zimbabwe as a new victory of the African anti-imperialist and anticolonialist forces. The chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic highly valued the self-sacrificing assistance accorded by the Republic of Zambia to the independence struggle of the people of Zimbabwe.

They declared their solidarity with the struggle waged by the peoples of Namibia and South Africa against imperialism, colonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid. They assured SWAPO, the sole legitimate representative of the people of Namibia, of their active support and solidarity and they demanded immediate implementation of the OAU and UN General Assembly resolutions on Namibia's independence and territorial inviolability.

They sharply condemned the aggressive acts of the racist South African regime against Angola and other neighboring countries and demanded their immediate discontinuation. They demanded strict adherence to the UN sanctions against the racist South African regime.

They stated that as a result of machinations by the imperialist and reactionary forces to halt detente, intensify the arms race and develop tensions and points of crisis in various parts of the world the international situation has worsened. They were of the opinion that the NATO decision to produce medium-range missiles and deploy them in West Europe upsets the present balance of power and endangers peace and security in Europe and the whole world.

They emphasized that the contents of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference on security and cooperation in Europe must be implemented in their entirety. They expressed the hope that the Madrid meeting will be held in a constructive atmosphere and contribute to successful accomplishment of the objectives laid down in the Helsinki agreements. They are in support of the initiative to convene a conference devoted to European military detente and disarmament. They highly valued the socialist countries' efforts to make the Vienna conference on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe successful.

Appraising the tense and explosive situation in the Middle East, they reaffirmed that just and lasting peace in only attainable if Israel withdraws from the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and the Palestinian people can exercise their inalienable rights, including the right of self-determination and being able to establish their own independent state under PLO leadership.

They condemned the fact that the imperialists are concentrating military forces in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf and are creating new military and political blocs.

They favored a political solution of the situation in Afghanistan. In their opinion, such a solution must ensure discontinuation of any manner of intervention from outside against Afghanistan's sovereignty, territorial integrity and social progress.

Reviewing the situation at the Horn of Africa, they noted that in the interests of peace and security in the area subversive activity, aggression and other hostile acts should be discontinued. The principles laid down in the OAU and UN Charters must be respected, particularly the principle of territorial inviolability and nonintervention in other nation's domestic affairs.

They judged positively the role of the nonaligned movement in reducing international tensions and in the struggle waged against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid and for national independence, peace and social progress.

The two sides stressed that the talks conducted and the agreements concluded during the visit of Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, have imparted new impetus to the further development and expansion of relations between the two countries.

Pal Losonczi was appreciative of the cordial and friendly reception. On behalf of himself and his wife, he has invited Dr. Kenneth David Kaunda and his wife to an official visit to Hungary. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. The time of the visit will be set through diplomatic channels.

IPU SECRETARY GENERAL DEPARTS HUNGARY 1 OCTOBER

LD012108 Budapest MTI in English 1715 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Budapest, 1 Oct (MTI)--Pio-Carlo Terenzio, general secretary of the Interparliamentary Union, left Budapest on Wednesday.

During his stay the general secretary was seen by Antal Apro, deputy president of the National Assembly. He also paid a call to the foreign ministry and met foreign undersecretary Janos Nagy, and also had talks with the leaders of the Hungarian group of IPU.

SECRETARY NEMETH RECEIVES CPUSA DELEGATION

LD021248 Budapest MTI in English 1116 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Budapest, 2 Oct (MTI)--Karoly Nemeth, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, received on Thursday in the CC headquarters the delegation of the Communist Party of the United States which includes Dr. James Jackson and Helen Winter, members of the Political Committee and secretaries of the CC.

The cordial and comradely meeting was attended also by Gyula Horn, deputy head of the HSWP CC foreign department.

PUJA LEAVES TO ATTEND UN SESSION IN NEW YORK

LD031158 Budapest MTI in English 1101 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Budapest, 3 Oct (MTI)--Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja left on Friday for New York to attend the 35th session of the UN General Assembly.

LOSONCZI SPEAKS AT ARMED FORCES DAY MEETING

LD300837 Budapest MTI in English 0610 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Budapest, 29 Sep (MTI)--The Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Hungarian Council of Ministers staged a festive meeting on Monday in Budapest on occasion of the armed forces day.

Those seated in the Presidium included Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, and Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, who delivered a speech.

He said, "Our armed forces face the task of securing that our people can live, work and build the socialist homeland in peace. Our military stands on a high level of preparedness and combat-readiness. The Frontier Guard, the police force and the Workers' Militia meet their duties in a disciplined and organized manner, with responsible and sacrificing work. They fulfil their mission worthily. They guard over the inviolability of our borders, defend the country's independence and safeguard law and order and public security.

"What we need for realizing our objectives is peace, but peace is not a gift. We had and will have to fight hard for it. Today disquieting phenomena can be experienced in the international political arena: The imperialists and their allies have launched enhanced and concerted attacks. They want to plunge the world into an all-time dangerous and costly armament race. In the face of all this, we--displaying necessary vigilance--express unmistakably that the Hungarian People's Republic is invariably interested in contributing to the protection of the world's peace and security, and this is precisely what its foreign policy is aimed at.

"We continue to strive to intensify the process of detente and extend it to the military, as well as to promote disarmament. We attach special importance to collaboration by the forces of socialism and progress. This is one reason why we keep strengthening our alliance with the Soviet Union. The countries of the socialist community, the communist and workers' movement, the national liberation movements and with all forces which are ready for cooperation to further the noble goal. This is why we strengthen our system of alliance and participate actively in the Warsaw Treaty organization," concluded Pal Losonczi. Thereafter he presented decorations.

ADDITION TO LOSONCZI, KAUNDA TOASTS AT LUSAKA

The following addition to the item entitled "Losonczi, Kaunda Exchange Toasts at Lusaka Reception" published in the 1 October Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page F 1, was taken from MAGYAR HIRLAP of 26 September:

Page F 2, insert at end of first paragraph: "In their steadfast struggle, the progressive forces of Africa can assuredly count on the solidarity and support of the socialist countries, including the Hungarian People's Republic. We are firmly convinced that the alliance of the socialist community and the progressive and developing countries is an invincible force and a world political factor that is capable of thwarting the calculations of imperialism."

BEGINNING OF 1-HOUR 'WARNING STRIKE' REPORTED

Strike in Gdansk

LD031142 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Gdansk--As you know on 29 September the MKZ [Interfactory Founding Committee] of the Solidarity independent and self-governing trade unions in Gdansk, with the participation of MKZ representatives from throughout Poland, decided to call a 1-hour warning strike at noon today. This was justified by the MKZ saying that in its opinion the implementation of agreements concluded 31 August was progressing too slowly, mainly in the sphere of signing agreements in individual industries. The MKZ also thought that difficulties are bein imposed by authorities in various parts of the country against the formation of new trade unions, and also that there was not enough news about the independent trade union movement in the mass information media.

Radio and television speeches by government representatives, talks conducted in Gdansk by Deputy Premier Jagielski, and finally yesterday's press conference, have all explained these issues objectively and clearly.

As late as last night, the Gdansk Voivodship authorities held talks to convince the MKZ about the need to cancel the strike. Facilities were offered for representatives of the MKZ to appear on radio and television. The Presidium of the MKZ of the independent and self-governing trade union in Gdansk was in session in Gdansk until late last night, but it decided not to cancel the strike. The strike is now on. The material losses which it will cause were discussed at yesterday's press conference at INTERPRESS.

The moral losses are even greater. They force every Pole to consider whether this is the way to stabilization, to the atmosphere of good effort, which is the cardinal condition for improvement in our life and our existence. We can justly apportion only what we ourselves produce. The lost hour, which started a moment ago, will not contribute to this.

Strike in Szczecin

LD031214 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text]--Lines formed this morning at newspaper stands because today's issue of GLOS ZCZECINSKI is carrying a lengthy report about the session of representatives of the mixed commission in Szczecin, more reports about the implementation of demands and agreements made by Szczecin work forces and about the session of the team which is supervising the implementation of demands. Some 150 agreements have been signed in Szczecin so far. They embrace more than 200 workplaces. Talks which are still going on cover 20 more works. This demonstrates that the social agreements already concluded are a true and genuine confirmation of Szczecin work forces' expectations and what the government can do. The implementation of demands is, as I have said, going on.

The interfactory workers' commission of the solidarity and independent self-governing trade union held a meeting the day before yesterday in Szczecin. In his report, the deputy chairman of the commission confirmed its proper actions and said that in Szczecin the implementation of proposals and demands is making good progress and also that the community was being well-informed about the work of his commission and its agreements.

Nevertheless, eight enterprises in Szczecin Voivodship today started a 1-hour strike. These are the Adolf Warski shipyard, the Gryfia and [word indistinct] ship repair yards in Szczecin, the maritime ship repair yard in Swinoujscie, as well as Celfa, Polmot, municipal transportation and port of Szczecin. In the port, however, there will be no stoppage in the work of tugs and those activities which provide for the safety of people and ships.

Generally, in all the enterprises on strike, arrangements have been made to resume production immediately after the hour's strike is over.

Katowice Miners Action

LD031220 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Katowice--An hour ago the workers' commissions in the Boleslaw Smialy, Ziemowit and Manifest Lipcowy mines announced that at exactly at noon the work forces of those mines would start their warning strike. However, those services will continue in the mines where stoppages would result in irreparable material damage and above all would endanger the safety of miners underground. This is why the mine electricity distribution points, pumps, ventilation stations and elevators will work normally. During the hour-long strike, the working and places of special danger will be inspected scrupulously. At exactly 1300 coal mining will resume.

Selected Enterprises in Zielona Gora

LD030204 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] In Zielona Gora Voivodship the decision to join the 1-hour warning strike was taken by only those enterprises in which the stoppages would not result in the disruption of market supplies and in the market and export production. The Interfactory Founding Committee of the solidarity independent and self-governing trade union in Zielona Gora together with enterprise committees decided that 18 enterprises, works and institutions would strike in the region. These include municipal transportation in Zielona Gora, state motor transportation depots in Zielona Gora, Nowa Sol and Zegan, the Odra threat factory in Nowa Sol and the Cooperative of Disabled People in Bytom Odrzanski.

Work forces in enterprises whose production is important for the national and regional economy, such as Zastal of Zielona Gora, the Mera-Lumel works and the carpet factory in [word indistinct], or the municipal housing enterprise, have not stopped work, but their workers will wear armbands during the hour-long strike to show their solidarity with it.

Plans in Lodz

LD021756 Lodz Domestic Service in Polish 1540 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Last evening the Interfactory Founding Committee and the independent and self-governing trade union in Lodz voted to add their names to the statement of the independent and self-governing trade union consultation commission regarding the calling of 1-hour warning strike. This strike is scheduled to take place tomorrow. In Lodz the strike will be limited to the municipal transportation enterprise. It will last from 1200 to 1300.

Decision in Bydgoszcz

LD031244 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Bydgoszcz--At yesterday's press conference, the Bydgoszcz Interfactory Founding Committee of the Solidarity independent and self-governing trade union told reporters that today's 1-hour strike will not be allowed to disrupt life, which is why the health service, commerce and all basic municipal services will not take part in the strike. Disruption can also not be caused in factories where switching off installations would disrupt the continuity of the production process.

It is a fact that, no matter what we think of the decision to go on strike, an hour's stoppage at Bydgoszcz industrial enterprises will cost Z24 million. We do not need to try to convince anyone that the shortage of goods to this value on the market can only worsen Poland's already difficult economic situation.

PINKOWSKI SPEAKS ON GOVERNMENT COMMITMENTS, WORK STOPPAGES

LD030045 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Premier Jozef Pinkowski spent today in Silesia. Among other things, he met with representatives of the work force from the Siemianowice mine.

In an informal and sincere discussion, the miners touched on a number of problems worrying the work force and the entire Polish community. The Siemianowice work force gave proof of its civic maturity, maintaining the full pace of coal mining.

During the meeting, in response to speakers who took the floor during the debate concerning the specific issues affecting the mining profession, the premier spoke on some current socioeconomic problems.

The working class, Jozef Pinkowski stressed, the working people are quite right in demanding from representatives of the party and government that they embark on actions which will aim at eliminating the true reasons for tension. They realize that the troubles are not caused by faults in the system but by distortions and deformations and by the fact that here and there wrong people were responsible and mistakes have been committed. Therefore, we must better adapt the practice of action to the new needs, to start work on the harmonization of our economy and on effectively removing disproportions.

Referring to speeches made in the Sejm which put forward a clear program for government work, the premier assured his listeners that most of the work has already started. Its implementation has started or the relevant decisions are being prepared.

The government, the premier underscored, is concentrating at present on three sets of problems: ensuring the proper implementation of agreements with the workers' committees in Gdansk, Szczecin, Jastrzebie and other places; striving for a normalization of production and the economy so as to restore as soon as possible a proper pace of work; and long-term work designed to draft action programs of fundamental importance for the further development of the country.

The premier gave assurances that the government has every intention of meeting in full all its commitments. We would like, he added, for all signatories, including those who are sitting at the other side of the table, to approach these commitments with equal seriousness and responsibility, for them to take into consideration not only the settlement of concrete demands but also actions designed to improve the situation in our country.

A great deal of an iety for the government, Jozef Pinkowski stated, has been caused by the fact that we have failed to achieve planned production levels. This constitutes a serious threat to the full implementation of the agreements, to improving the market situation and to other spheres of husbandry. I think, the premier said, that everyone who reasons sensibly will agree that once the essential causes of the dissatisfaction of the working class have been removed, further strikes and further disorganization will not help and in fact will worsen the situation.

It is of the utmost importance that wherever the possibility exists, a good pace of work in factories be restored and the required production levels achieved. If we are going to think along the same lines and act jointly, the premier concluded, guided by concern for the good of the country, for the development of the homeland, no doubt we will find many methods and possibilities to speed up positive changes started in our life so as to achieve progress and create ever better living conditions for the working man.

GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES HOLD PRESS CONFERENCE

LD022036 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] In the INTERPRESS Press Center, government representatives today met with Polish and foreign journalists. The government's attitude to many issues of interest to public opinion was presented by Government Press Spokesman Jozef Barecki. Here is part of his statement:

[Begin Barecki recording] We want to devote our meeting today to the issue which is most important at present: The implementation of the accords concluded by the government commissions with representatives of strikers in Gdansk, Szczecin, Jastrzebie and other towns. At the meeting on Tuesday, the Council of Ministers assessed the progress made in this respect and adopted decisions on a number of issues closely connected with the accords.

It passed a decision on stepping up the price controls on a large group of goods of fundamental importance for supplies and the living standards of the population. It resolved the demand concerning the earnings of those persons who are the victims of accidents at work and decided to increase separation supplements and travel expenses.

Thus nearly every day brings about new decisions and new government actions consistently aiming at a full implementation of the agreements in conformity with the adopted schedule.

I am not going to enumerate the long list of issues which have already been resolved, from pay increases and to travel expenses and separation benefits, which I have just mentioned. I would only like to stress that the government is doing everything possible to implement gradually, consistently and honestly the signed agreements. This does not mean that everything has already been solved. There are demands whose dates of implementation have been fixed for later; there are demands whose implementation requires the preparation of relevant analyses and proposals and, finally, broad social consultation.

The government administration has also had to deal with demands which grossly exceed the level ensuing from the signed agreements. For this reason talks and the signing of agreements in some factories and sectors are being delayed. The government approaches with full responsibility and genuineness the need for the implementation of the undertaken commitment. In the present economic situation, which does not show any trend for the better, it cannot undertake the implementation of demands exceeding the Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie agreements since it does not possess any means for their implementation.

The implementation of the signed agreements not only calls for decisions and keeping to schedules, but also for insuring the material conditions for their implementation. In this sphere, the entire attention of the government is centered on the problem of increasing the level of work of industry and on slowing down the decrease in productivity and production.

Supplies for the market, the insuring of raw and other materials for production, food, industrial goods, coal and their sufficient supply will be guaranteed by a true implementation of the agreements. The government, by creating conditions for the setting up of new trade unions and while favoring the renewal of the trade union movement, is counting on the coresponsibility of the new trade unions not only in the sphere of control of the implementation of the agreements, but also in the creation of the material conditions for their implementation.

The government attaches great importance to the changes in the trade union movement taking place in a good atmosphere.

Taking part in our conference are representatives of the government, who will be able to give you detailed explanations on matters connected with the implementation of the agreements. They are Minister Jerzy [name indistinct], plenipotentiary of the Council of Ministers for supervising the implementation of the agreement signed in Gdansk; Minister Wojterkowski, member of the mixed commission for supervising the implementation of the protocol of decisions in Szczecin; Zygmunt Dudzinski, under secretary of state at the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs [as heard], and Jerzy Malara, under secretary of state for mining, a participant in the talks with the MKS [Interfactory Strike Committee] in Jastrzebie. [end recording]

During the hour-long press conference, many questions were asked on the subject of the present social and economic situation in our country. Journalists were particularly interested in the implementation of the agreements signed in Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie, the conditions in which the new trade unions are being set up and in which they function, and also some economic problems.

Let us listen to an excerpt of the exchange between representatives of the government and Polish and foreign journalists.

[Begin recording; individual speakers not identified] [Question] Is it possible to finance this agreement and are there any funds for it?

[Answer] I take it you are asking whether or not there are means to implement these demands. Is that so?

I have already mentioned several times that government representatives stress in public appearances or during the government debates that means to meet the commitments undertaken in the Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie agreements must be found. The issue rests both on financial means and on the meeting of the value of those means by material assets. In this connection the government adopted an attitude which said that the joint agreements should be jointly implemented. This means that the government will adopt decisions pertaining to the implementation of the demands and at the same time will insure the necessary conditions for the implementation. But these conditions will depend on the level and quality of the work done by the factories that have also signed the agreements.

[Question] Now a different question. You referred to all the financial demands but I would also like to know about the availability of the mass media to Solidarity. You did not say a single word about it. Is anything going to be done to give them access?

[Answer] In the first place, access to the mass media can be interpreted in two different ways: first, as information about unions or, generally speaking, about those who want to obtain access to the media. If you read the Polish press, you will see that information about unions, about the new ones and the old ones--if one can say that--is getting broader all the time. The Polish press is a general conception. I know that, for instance, in Gdansk and Szczecin there are newspapers which regularly print large columns edited by representatives of the new unions. As far as I know, in the DZIENNIK BALTYCKI such a column is autonomous and in the column shown to me by the editor in chief there were materials supplied to the editorial office and signed by representatives of the NKZ [Interfactory Founding Committee]. Such is the situation as regards information.

I would like to say for myself that at last the press is now carrying information about the unions--as you know. At one time it contained very little information about the activities of the unions and about the situation in the unions.

Second, access to the mass media can be interpreted as having the media at one's disposal. As in any country we have a certain procedure. If any organization acquires legal status, it can apply for the right to publish printed material or publications.

[Question] My question refers to the statement made by the coordinating committee from Gdansk. There is a charge there that the local authorities of the state administration are making it impossible for the new unions to organize themselves. My question is: what does this consist of?

[Answer] As you all know, the strike started in the Gdansk shipyard and therefore in a supervising enterprise. I must say that the government attaches very great importance to a proper course of the agreement and at this moment we are registering very few cases which would indicate that the organizing of unions is being made impossible.

I understand that you have taken part in the majority of meetings of the new Solidarity self-governing trade union, at Ursus, in the Gdansk shipyard, in the Paris Commune shipyard and at the headquarters of the independent and self-governing trade unions. This proves unequivocally that we are in the process of implementing the agreements and all instances reported to us will be individually examined. I myself in my industry do not have a single example of interference or of making impossible the organizing of employees into an independent and self-governing trade union.

[Question] I now go back to the first item, since not all the pay rises were implemented by 30 September. My question on this issue is: Is it possible to determine at this moment in percentages how many factories received the pay rises by 30 September?

[Answer] I can see that you realize very well what the sector setup is, but I would like to say the following: As regards the Ministry of the Chemical Industry--all factories on the Gdansk coast have received raises: the Ministry of Light industry--all factories have received raises; and also the Ministry of Transportation, the Ministry of Forestry, the entire electrical-engineering industry including the Ministry of Engineering Industry and Heavy and Agricultural Machinery. This means all shipyards, and the entire coproducing industry working with the shipyards--the Ministry of Domestic Trade, the Ministry of Agriculture. Next, all the departments of the Polish Academy of Sciences, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Food Industry and Purchases, the Ministry of Power Industry--all these are where things have been settled.

It clearly emerges from this that very few enterprises and very few employees have not been settled. As far as employees are concerned, I contend that 90 percent of those employed on the Gdansk coast have already been included in the pay raises.

We also have the protocols which have been signed between the management of the enterprises and representatives of the independent and self-governing trade unions.

[New speaker] [words indistinct] At present, the program confirmed by the government is being consistently implemented and it provides for the following: 900,000 persons have received higher wages in September; in October, nearly 9 million people are to be given higher wages; and during November, nearly 1.5 million people will be given higher wages. This means that all in all during these 3 months more than 10 million people will be embraced by the higher wages.

The remaining employees will be given higher wages on 1 January, and that day is the final date by which the process of introducing higher wages will be concluded.

I would also like to draw your attention to another matter. The agreements provide that the lowest wages, the minimal wages, will be raised on 1 January. But the government decided that an effort should be made that the lowest wages be raised at the same time as the others, thus to respect and implement the fundamental demand for the narrowing of the gap in wages. Thus in all crafts in which wage rises will be taking place, the lowest wages will be raised at the same time.

I repeat once again: Up to and inclusive of November, more than 10 million people will receive higher wages, and in this respect we will sign agreements with all places of employment. We are still negotiating with some enterprises because new demands are being put forward and minister [name indistinct] has spoken about them here. The remaining rises in wages will be settled by 1 January. This is the final date.
[end recording]

COMMENTARIES CRITICIZE PLANNED STRIKE, ASK FOR TIME

ZYCIE WARSZAWY Commentary

LD022242 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Oct (PAP)--ZYCIE WARSZAWY criticized today the decision of the coordinating commission of the independent, self-governed trade unions Solidarnosc to stage a one-hour warning strike on Friday. ZYCIE WARSZAWY printed the commission's statement and said, among other things:

"The social contracts is a bilateral agreement. However, not only press reports, but our own experience says that the chief condition for the realization of justified wage and social postulates--increasing production output and the generated national income--is not being fulfilled, at least not in full. Work is still carried on at half-speed, productivity is low and plans are not being implemented.

"In July and August the working class protested against limiting its role as co-manager of the socialist homeland. Today the time has come for all working people, every plant and community, to feel co-responsible for the signed agreements."

"The organizational unity of the trade unions fell apart as a result of the agreements. It fell apart because its form was outdated. Foundation of new unions is accompanied by the reorganization and revitalization of the old ones. The problem is not in the name, but in the content and aims of activity.

"All the trade unions in Poland are based on the socialist system, on the Constitution, the leading role of the party in our state and our international alliances.

Poland's unions are linked together by a common aim--defence of the broadly perceived interests of the working population; working conditions, wages, the standard of living, control over the cost of living protection against inflation and improving market supplies."

The rights of trade unions have increased very considerably. In exceptional situations, when all other ways and means have been unsuccessfully exploited, the final solution--strike--will be allowed, in accord with the law being prepared at the moment. However, greater rights always mean a simultaneous increase of duties and responsibility. Is it right to disorganize the life and economy of the country under slogans of defending the interests of the working population? Is it right to use the interests of the working population? Is it right to use the agreement as a curtain for hampering and delaying their realization?

"Strikes should not be abused. They must not become an instrument of constant pressure, an escalation of threat", wound up ZYCIE WARSZWAY.

PAP Commentary

LD021511 Warsaw PAP in English 1401 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Oct (PAP)--Every week enriches by new elements the process of implementation of decisions adopted a month ago in Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie. The government and the central links of state administration are making efforts to consistently, step by step, put into life the approved postulates of the crews. This is a difficult process, requiring enormous effort and work, for the scope, scale and size of problems that have to be solved are complex and large.

Suffice it to say that the wage rises, that are to be given to all people employed in the socialized sector of economy, as well as the planned rises in old age and disability pensions are going to amount to 120,000 million zlotys annually.

If the signatures of government representatives have been put under the accords then the concluded and agreed decisions have to be consistently put into effect. Such standpoint has been presented by Vice-Premier Kazimierz Barcikowski and Mieczyslaw Jagielski in their recent TV speeches.

One cannot speak about the authorities' ill-will for they continually keep conveying information about further steps aiming at the implementation of postulates contained in the concluded accords, about steps exceptionally burdensome for the state's budget and, frankly speaking, upsetting the market equilibrium.

These facts should be recalled also because the interfactory founding committee of the Solidarnosc independent self-governing trade union in Gdansk has issued a statement charging that the government is not respecting some of the agreed decisions. No doubt, in this extremely complex and broad process, involving hundreds of factories, enterprises and branches and connected with the implementation of the crews' postulates some shortcomings may occur. But are they an effect of ill-will and not simply of haste or oversight, an effect of the two sides' still learning how to treat each other?

The most important thing is not to look merely at isolated examples and particular solutions but to assess the manner in which things are settled by the government, organs of state and economic administration on the basis of the entire rapidly progressing process of the postulates' implementation.

In other words, there is need for the good will on both sides, the awareness that prudence and calm approach to the subject is needed. Patience and not excitement is needed precisely to solve in a thoughtful manner all this that has been announced and agreed on, to do it in a way compatible with economic reality and truly beneficial for the working people.

Everything that has been done so far testifies to the will to strictly adhere to the letter of the accords. Regardless, however, of the objective conditions and difficulties the realization of many of the postulates, particularly the pay ones, also poses quite a problem technically. It requires time.

The warning strike, proposed by the Solidarnosc union, is not going to add new values which would facilitate or speed up the process of the implementation of postulates. Besides, the work "warning" implies the desire to exert further pressure on those who must, because they are responsible before the nation, undertake socially just decisions which would be truly thought over and realistic, and not just aimed at cheap effect.

It seems that the conclusion ought to be as follows: not a formal approach, deliberation of isolated examples, even when those who put forth the charges are right to some degree, but mutual understanding is the value most needed now to create ever better conditions for the process of realization of postulates.

Szof: Strike Is 'Confrontation'

LD030956 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Slawomir Szof commentary]

[Summary] The Polish authorities have done and are doing everything possible to implement the agreements reached with the striking workers.

"The government took up the burden of these measures and its difficult obligations. We on our part took this to mean, unequivocally, that the rest of the agreement was up to all of us, our effort, our work and our united effort to discharge the obligations we have taken on together.

"And it is this aspect of the social contract signed 1 month ago in Gdansk and Szczecin, its most important aspect, that has now been put into question, and put into question sharply and beyond hard words. A new element has been introduced into our national discussions and arguments pursued in a changed situation; the new element has been introduced by the strike threat.

"And here neither the 60 minutes that it will last, nor the losses it will occasion are the most important aspect, although in the present situation they will not be without significance to our economy. It is the test of confrontation, the test of putting the issue on the basis of 'an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth,' that could turn out to be important and dangerous in its effect.

"This confrontation will have, and is bound to have a political character so much at variance with the demands and desires which were expressed by the port workers and people of the coast and by so many Poles in the testing days of August.

"Let us recall the words heard in the halls of the Gdansk shipyard that, happily, solutions by force were not been resorted to, that we had talked to each other in the way Poles ought to talk to each other. And now this dialogue is about to be disrupted dramatically.

And I say again that it is not important that it is a strike of 60 minutes, a warning strike, what is important is the fact this argument is being resorted to at a time when we so genuinely and badly need calm.

"Deputy Premier Barcikowski, one of the direct signatories of the social contract, the person who was best qualified to do so, has invited us to think deeply about this aspect.

"A few days ago I said, while strikes were still smouldering on after the Gdansk and Szczecin agreements, that it is a peculiar moment when quiet descends on towns in the middle of the day, when buses and streetcars stop running, and that we all feel anxious at such a time. This time, if common sense and our common cause do not prevail, this time we shall feel this quiet and lack of movement even more painfully, even more strongly. We shall feel that we are all losing something very important and true, something that could have united us, but is bound to separate us. It will be a bad thing if the time for deep thought, deep consideration of what is good and what is bad and what is for us here and now genuinely most important, does not come before that hour."

PINKOWSKI REPLACES DEPUTY CHAIRMEN OF PLANNING COMMISSION

LD030557 Warsaw PAP in English 0200 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Oct (PAP)--At the motion of the chairman of the Council of Ministers' Planning Commission, the chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers has called Dr Stanislaw Dlugosz and Assistant Professor Zbigniew Madej to the posts of deputy chairmen of the Planning Commission at the Council of Ministers.

Simultaneously, the chairman of the Council of Ministers has recalled Zdzislaw Fedorowicz and Janusz Hrynkiewicz from the positions of deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers' Planning Commission and thanked them for their service at senior posts of the state administration.

Stanislaw Dlugosz was born in 1925 in Warsaw, to an intelligentsia family. He graduated from the Main School of Commerce, and holds a Ph.D degree in economic sciences.

In the years 1954-1957 he was with the Polish delegation to the International Commission of Supervision and Control in Vietnam.

In the years 1962-1966 he was trade attache at the Polish Embassy in Rome. From 1962 to 1972 he was deputy director at the Ministry of Foreign Trade. In 1972 he was called to the post of undersecretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade. He is a member of the PUWP.

Zbigniew Madej was born in 1932 at Ruski Brod, Radom Voivodship, to peasant parents. He graduateed from a higher school of economics and received the degree of assistant professor of economic sciences.

From 1956 he was an aide at the Commission of Planning at the Council of Ministers. From 1959 to 1964 he worked at the Economic Department of the PUWP CC, and then in the years 1964-1971 he was director of the Economic Department at the Committee of Science and Technology. In 1972 he was transferred to the post of deputy director of the Economic Department at the PUWP CC, and from 1973 he was head of this department. From 1975 he was undersecretary of state at the Ministry of Finance. He is a member of the PUWP.

SZCZECIN MIXED COMMISSION CONTINUES WORK 3 OCTOBER

LD030934 Warsaw PAP in English 0826 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Representatives of the mixed commission, formed under the decision of the Polish Prime Minister to supervise the implementation of the protocol concluded on August 30 by the government commission and the Inter-Factory Strike Committee at the Adolf Warski shipyard in Szczecin, held a successive meeting at the Szczecin Voivodship PUWP headquarters today.

The mixed commission discussed and approved the text of a joint report on the work of the mixed commission and its representatives in September. It was emphasized that throughout the entire month in nearly all the work establishments the workers' committees and commissions of the administration were working intensively on the postulates.

It was agreed that the voivode of Szczecin would form a team, under his charmanship and with the participation of delegates of the Inter-Factory Workers' Committee (MKR), which would segregate, review and supervise the implementation of the postulates at bodies of the voivodship level. Analogical principles were adopted in reference to work enterprises and institutions.

Till September 30, the Inter-Factory Workers' Committee and the branch and industrial commissions signed 147 agreements, including 24 collective accords concerning voivodship organizations.

TORUN UNION ACTIVISTS DISCUSS ORGANIZATION, PROBLEMS

LD031018 Bydgoszcz Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] An hour ago a meeting of founding committees of the Independent and Self-Governing Trade Unions began in Dwor Arutsa Hall in Torun. The activists of the new trade unions are discussing union organization and the functioning of unions at work enterprises. They are also discussing problems concerning the implementation of pay demands, as well as the 1-hour token strike announced for Friday.

AGRICULTURAL TO COUNCIL MEETS IN WARSAW

LD030208 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] A session of the Main Council of the Central Union of Agricultural Workers Trade Union was held in Warsaw today. The development of the self-governing and economic activities of the agricultural workers organization and preparations for holding in the second quarter of next year the seventh national congress of delegates were discussed. The need to restore the real role of agricultural self-government, which to date has been nothing more than a passive execution of decisions made by the administration, was stressed. The main results of the distortions in the social and economic activities of the agricultural workers was a weakening of their influence on the shaping of production and living conditions of the farming community, a reduction in the activities of branch units, an excessive use and cultivation of land belonging to the state land fund and incorrect investment. The members of the council advocated that the agricultural workers should be given the function of trade unions of individual farmers. The farmworkers are demanding, it was stated during the discussion, that organizations having individual agricultural producers as members have a direct say in directions and methods for implementing these decisions by the state authorities, and by local offices and organizations.

The council recommended that a draft on agricultural self-government should be submitted to the Sejm for discussion. A resolution was passed which maps out the directions governing the activities of agricultural circle organizations prior to the seventh national congress of delegates.

ELBLAG AUTHORITIES MEET WITH UNION REPRESENTATIVES

LD031010 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Members of Elblag Voivodship authorities, led by the first secretary of the party voivodship committee, Antoni Polowniak, and Voivoda Leszek Lorbiecki yesterday met representatives of the MKZ [Interfactory Founding Committee] of the Solidarity Independent Self-Governing Trade Union led by Ryszard Kalinowski, chairman of the MKZ. Representatives of the MKZ submitted proposals concerning ways of sorting out payment systems. They also expressed readiness to participate in the work of the team which is examining proposals and demands submitted by work forces of the voivodship.

PAP EXAMINES NEW, OLD TRADE UNION CONFLICTS

LD030948 Warsaw PAP in English 0800 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Oct (PAP)--The founding committees of the new trade unions are operating in most voivodships. Now, the founding committees are dealing chiefly with programmatic documents of the new trade unions and the preparations for elections. Despite the fact that the majority of new trade unions have not yet been registered by the Warsaw Voivodship Court, that is , legally recognized, the organizational and housing conditions have been created for the committees to enable them to start work in most regions and work establishments.

On the other hand, the relations between the founding committees and the trade unions existing so far as more complicated. Sometimes conflicts are taking place in some work establishments. In other factories, agreements are reached and the possibilities of cooperation are being sought to protect the interests of the workers from being negatively affected by the new and complicated situation. Such cooperation promotes the implementation of justified and feasible postulates of the working crews.

The independent and self-governing trade union at Stomil--the Olsztym factory of car tyres was recently registered as one of the first in Poland. [punctuation as received] Out of the long list of the postulates forwarded by the working personnel, most of the stipulations that can be put into effect by plants or with the help of voivodship authorities have already been implemented or are being realized.

The Solidarity Inter-Factory Founding Committee of the Independent Trade Unions has been more and more active in Wroclaw factories. Its representatives are meeting with the Wroclaw voivode to discuss and to solve problems raised by individual branches.

ECONOMIC NEGOTIATIONS WITH CEMA COUNTRIES REVIEWED

LD030606 Warsaw PAP in English 0200 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Oct (PAP)--New loans raised by Poland recently set ever greater export tasks before Poland's trade with the CMEA countries, wrote the Polish agency INTERPRESS and in this connection reviews the state of negotiations on new specialization and coproduction agreements for the 1980's.

As regards cooperation with Poland's biggest trade partner, the Soviet Union, draft programmes of the division of tasks and cooperation in almost all domains of the national economy are being prepared. Works on proposed specialization in sixteen branches have been concluded and respective documents are ready for signing.

Four big agreements on specialization and coproduction have been prepared by Polish-Czechoslovak working groups. It is expected that a number of coproduction agreements will be concluded. Over ten successive agreements are at various stages of negotiations. Talks are being held with the view to prolong for the next five year-period the present specialization-coproduction agreements between the two countries.

Many important agreements were concluded by Poland with the GDR, Hungary, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia in recent weeks. New agreements have been added to the present package of Polish-Hungarian agreements on specialization and coproduction. As regards Polish and Yugoslav industries, coproduction and specialization embraces the production of TV sets and electric cookers. Documents have been prepared providing for larger scope of co-operation between Poland and Bulgaria in such spheres as metallurgy, iron and steel, machine, light and food industries and agriculture.

The system of bilateral agreements is accompanied by multilateral ones of which some twenty have been signed recently.

At present nearly one-fourth of Poland's foreign trade with the socialist countries are based on specialization-coproduction agreements. It is expected that as a result of the implementation of the new agreements this turnover will grow to account for one-third in nearest years.

FINANCE MINISTER COMMENTS ON NEED TO ENCOURAGE SAVING

LD021520 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] PAP today published a long interview with Minister of Finance Marian Krzak. Speaking about measures aimed at encouraging the public to save, the minister promised to increase soon interest rates on all deposits, with preference being given to long-term deposits. The aim will be for interest rates to compensate for the falling value of money. It is also intended to (?return) to some form of saving for specific purposes. Minister Krzak recalled the examples of saving for cars and color televisions, and mentioned a new scheme of saving for single-family housing. Details of the proposals are still being worked out.

Later in the interview Minister Krzak was asked about the future of foreign currency accounts. He said: I realize that anxiety has been caused by reports in some newspapers on the state of Poland's indebtedness and the uncertain situation due to strikes. But there is no basis for this anxiety; we shall never allow the trust in our banks to be undermined. We shall improve the conditions for savings in foreign currency accounts both from the point of view of interest rates and of servicing of these accounts. We shall never break the principle of the confidentiality and security of these accounts.

Returning to the question of our own currency, the zloty, Minister Krzak said in conclusion of his interview for PAP: Any improvement in the value of money will depend on the carrying through of an economic reform in which the principle 'equal pay for equal work' will be applied to workers as well as entire enterprises. This will take some time but it is nevertheless essential.

INTERPRESS CHIEF ON FUTURE OF NEW TRADE UNIONS

DW021521 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 29 Sep 80 pp 161-163

[Article by Miroslav Wojciechowski, chief of the Polish news agency INTERPRESS, on the situation in Poland: "The Thrills of Joy Will Pass"]

[Text] A lot has been put on paper in the world about the changes in Poland. They were represented as marvellous gains by the Polish workers. Most reports were characterized by fascination toward which it is hard to remain indifferent. But these reports were also one-sided. The events likewise have another, prosaic and colorless side to them. The time of thrills and emotions is slowly passing by.

Today, the fate of the social changes, the destiny of the people and of the state, are being decided in the economic field. They depend on an effective and continuous production.

Owing to certain conditions industry is operating at about 80 percent of capacity while on the market there will soon be 120 percent of funds. The vast flow of formulated demands is accompanied by only a narrow, sometimes infinitesimal rivulet of attempts to find new options for fulfilling the postulates.

The postulates are being phrased with excited faces, eloquence and engagement. Improvements and production increases are more rarely and less passionately discussed: production, even if it were at best to proceed continuously, on the whole is far below the level of requirements and expectations.

If we visualized Poland's sociopolitical reality of a year ago thusly: the workers as co-administrators of the factories with the institutional guarantee of the rights for which they have waged a dramatic struggle--then surely we would have believed that the workers, public officials, and all working people passionately went to work to show what can be achieved if the working people are authentic, even sovereign partners of the state power.

If one visualized all this half a year earlier one definitely would also have taken the objective difficulties into account: lack of raw materials, lack of spare parts, the wavering cooperation--but what is there that a Pole cannot manage to do.

But now it turns out that he does not manage to work with the necessary, indispensable passion. This is not his fault, for it is not true that he could manage to do it; the point rather is that he cannot do so for various objective and subjective reasons.

What matters here is not full productivity, for often the basic conditions for that are lacking. What matters is the full engagement, productive work under the present conditions. An impeding factor in this respect is, among others, the thrills of joy and the euphoria over the fossilized structures of the state power. These thrills of joy are shared by the rest of society and will soon pass.

What also has a disturbing effect on the sacrificial work is the lack of aptitude to offset the postulates against the possibilities of their fulfillment, a reason why strikes continue and unrealistic demands are raised. This phase, too, will come to an end soon.

What is disturbing, moreover, is the concern about the destiny of the new trade unions as the guarantors for the fulfillment of the great hopes of the workers, the guarantors that the mistakes committed will not recur and that people of good will newly appointed to leading positions will not deviate from their statements and will not be diverted from the programmatic guidelines by poorly working mechanisms.

The lack of will, the ineptitude, the distrust, and the halfhearted engagement of some organs of power and of the local administration spoil the relationships and alarm the functionaries. Consequently, they maintain the tensions among the labor forces instead of mitigating them.

Besides, the tensions for the time being are the only instrument with which the workers have fought for and obtained the fundamental changes and which they know how to handle This also is a reason why they do not take any action against the spreading strikes and the unrealistic postulates being amassed.

At the same time these tensions grow constantly more costly and begin to jeopardize the interests of the workers themselves. After all, they reduce the chances of fulfilling the demands of the workers because the means shrink rather than grow.

But this, too, will pass quickly. The new trade unions will gain self-confidence and the awareness of being a steady element of Poland's sociopolitical landscape. They will also be regarded as such an element by everyone.

What prevents the workers from working well is the bad habits, practiced for years, of a poorly organized, negligent, and often overpaid production for which the workers, however, are not culpable.

After December 1970 the government deliberately decided on higher wages which exceeded production and productivity so as to stimulate work effectiveness and enhance purchasing power. This produced the expected results which unfortunately did not last long, however. It was impossible, of course, to repudiate this wage policy, there were no other effective mechanisms for stimulating labor productivity.

The balance between wages and productivity began to waver more and more since 1972-1973. The clumsy and belated attempt to equalize the disproportion through price hikes in 1976 ended up in the strikes in Ursus and Radom.

So everything went on as usual, which means that the situation gradually grew worse. A tacit social agreement was made: The government paid more for the work than the work was worth, and the working people tolerated the prevalent grievances, the growing difficulties on the market and the decreasing rate of growth in the standard of living, and this despite the extremely costly exploitation of the economic reserves of the state and despite the foreign credits.

This unwritten agreement was not kept by the government because its possiblilites ran up against a limit. The rate of growth of the standard of living began to decrease rapidly. In July strikes occured which were of an economic nature and which changed into socio-political strikes in August.

Apart from economic demands postulates for changes in the management system of the economy were now voiced, for the establishment of independent trade unions as guarantors of the interests of the workers and of the lasting character of the changes demanded.

Present practice shows that it is simpler to change the managerial system and set up new trade unions than it is to change people's attitude toward work.

It can be seen that this change will claim most of the time. The situation demands that we not lose a moment because additional difficulties are cropping up in the country.

The change of the people's attitude toward work and the cooperation in the organization of production sooner or later will--and are bound to--become a task of the independent trade unions which is just as important as is the representation of interests of the workers.

What with the means of production being nationalized, a functioning of the state is inconceivable without a role of the trade unions thus understood. By this role, however, the Polish trade unions will differ from the trade unions of the West, if the hopes of the workers linked with their emergence are to materialize. Yet another disappointment--that would entail incalculable consequences.

POLISH SEJM DEPUTY CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

AU021705 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27-28 Sep 80 p 2

[Ryszard Bilski interview with Tadeusz Lodykowski, chairman of the Sejm Commission for Maritime Economy and Shipping: "The Agreement is Binding on Both Sides"--place and date not given--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] HOW IS IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GDANSK AND SZCZECIN AGREEMENTS PROGRESSING? HOW FAR IS IT POSSIBLE TO MAKE GOOD THE BACKLOGS AT THE SHIPYARDS? HOW DOES THE DEPARTMENT OF MARITIME ECONOMY AND SHIPPING VIEW THE FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF THE MERCHANT FLEET, PORTS AND FISHING IN THE LIGHT OF PRESENT NEEDS AND POTENTIAL?

Those are the main questions that the 26 September session of the Sejm Commission for Maritime Economy and Shipping tried to answer. It was natural that the session paid most attention to implementation of the agreements that had been signed almost a month ago. We talked on this subject with Commission Chairman Tadeusz Lodykowski.

[Lodykowski] I am sorry to declare that neither Tadeusz Najdowski, vice minister of foreign trade and maritime economy, nor the ministry's other representatives supplied us with the necessary exhaustive information. For a time we even contemplated abandoning the commission's deliberations in such a situation.

What we did receive was merely a list of proposals and postulates, but that was not what we really wanted. WHAT WE AND OUR ELECTORATE ARE INTERESTED IN IS THE CONCEPT OF IMPLEMENTATION--THE WAY IN WHICH THE WORK FORCES' POSTULATES WILL BE IMPLEMENTED.

[Question] Many of these postulates exceed the limits set by the agreements....

[Answer] Indeed. That is why we must clearly stress that fact and remind the two sides that signed the Gdansk and Szczecin agreements that they must observe and respect them. IT IS WITH THAT IN MIND THAT WE SAY THAT NOW THERE IS NOTHING SO IMPORTANT AND URGENT AS EFFORTS TO ENSURE THAT THOSE SOCIAL CONTRACTS ARE IMPLEMENTED.

The work forces' demands are dominated by wage problems. However, those problems must not obscure other problems, the solution of which is a condition for meeting the workers' demands. Very little has been said in the past few weeks about modernization and investment activities in the maritime economy, but there is no doubt that these issues will soon come back with double force. That is why the ministry should deal with these issues.

For example, we are unhappy about the state of our merchant navy and shipping in general, as well as about the "advanced" age of many vessels and about a shortage of modern and specialist boats.

The situation in many other areas is also quite obscure. Management, planning, increased independence of enterprises and even the autonomy of the entire maritime economy--I have in mind the setting up of an independent department--are the issues that are now occupying secondary positions of importance, compared with the wage and social issues; but, let us bear in mind, they have been there for years and must be settled at long last.

THE SEJM DEPUTIES CITED MANY EXAMPLES SHOWING THAT EVEN MANY SMALL ISSUES--SMALL BUT OF GREAT IMPORTANCE TO THE MEN INVOLVED WITH THE SEA--HAVE NOT BEEN SOLVED AND SETTLED IN GOOD TIME. That is why we now expect specific decisions in that regard. For example, Polish sailors working the ships owned by international companies have to pay for their telephone calls in dollars or in zlotys at an unfavorable exchange rate, but receive their wages in zlotys.

On the other hand, individual fishermen are at a loss to understand why the fishing boats produced by the state shipyards in Wladyslawowo cost almost twice as much as the boats built by artisans and are of poorer quality.

The Sejm deputies submitted many questions. I hope that at the coming session they will receive more meaningful answers than today.

[Question] That means that you will continue today's debate. What problems will you attack at other future sessions?

[Answer] We have decided that at all sessions the deputies will be informed by the departments concerned about the state of implementation of the agreements.

As for detailed subjects to be discussed, we will tackle the issue of fish processing sooner than orginally planned. That has been agreed by the commission's members. WE HAVE ADOPTED THE PRINCIPLE THAT WE WILL NOT RIGIDLY STICK TO PLANS, BUT WILL ATTACK THE MOST TOPICAL AND URGENT PROBLEMS. I would like to stress that we do not want the commission to assume the character of a back-slapping forum; we want it to continue its debates and to become even more a place of clashing views and candid discussions and a place in which binding views are filtered through.

PRESIDENT CEAUSESCU RECEIVES NOBEL OFFICIAL

AU021319 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received Prof John Sanness, director of the Oslo Norwegian Institute for International Relations and president of the Nobel Prize-awarding committee for peace, who is visiting our country. The guest expressed gratitude for the honor of being received by the head of the Romanian state and for the opportunity to visit Romania. He expressed great appreciation for the important contribution made by Romania and the head of the Romanian state personally to assert the spirit of peace, friendship and cooperation among nations, and for the constructive solution of all disputes by peaceful means with a view to establishing an atmosphere of security and international cooperation.

During the meeting, the two sides discussed certain international political questions. They expressed concern for the tension in international relations. They stressed the need to intensify efforts by all nations, by progressive and democratic forces everywhere and by public opinion to halt the worsening of the international situation and to resume and continue the policy of detente based on respect for the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equality of rights and mutual advantage, noninterference in internal affairs and nonrecourse to the use or threat of force in relations among nations. In this context, they stressed that everything should be done to resolve the state of tension and conflict in various parts of the world, and all serious problems confronting mankind by political means and negotiations.

Special attention was paid to problems concerning peace and security on the European Continent. In this respect they stressed the need to further act toward the proper holding of the Madrid meeting, so that it will conclude with positive results in implementing the Helsinki Final Act and convening an international conference on disarmament. They also stressed the need for making every effort to bring about negotiations that will lead to halting the arms race, the deployment of new nuclear missiles, to a substantial cutback in military spending and to creating a climate of international trust and security on the continent and throughout the world.

The meeting took place in a cordial atmosphere.

GREETINGS SENT, CELEBRATION HELD ON PRC NATIONAL DAY

Ceausescu, Verdet Greetings

AU021848 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Oct 80 p 5

[Congratulatory message from Romanian leaders to PRC counterparts on PRC national day]

[Text] To Comrade Hua Guofeng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee; Comrade Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the PRC National People's Congress; and Comrade Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council, Beijing:

On the 31st anniversary of the proclamation of the People's Republic of China, we extend comradely greetings and warm congratulations to you, the CCP, the Standing Committee of the PRC National People's Congress, the PRC State Council and the fraternal Chinese people on behalf of the RCP, the State Council and Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Romanian people and on our own behalf.

In the years that have passed since the proclamation of the People's Republic of China, the communists and working people have achieved deep revolutionary changes in Chinese society and have recorded noteworthy successes in all fields of socialist construction and revolution. The Romanian people are following with feelings of friendship and solidarity the extensive creative activity carried out by the diligent and gifted Chinese people, under the Communist Party's leadership headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng, to rapidly develop the economy, science and culture and to improve the well-being of all people and achieve the fatherland's comprehensive flourishing.

In greatly valuing Romanian-Chinese friendly relations, we want to express the conviction that by acting in the spirit of the understandings concluded during the summit meetings in Bucharest and Beijing, cooperation between our parties and countries at various levels and mutual cooperation in the struggle for peace, freedom, independence and the progress of all peoples will continuously develop in the interests of the Romanian and Chinese peoples and of the general cause of socialism, peace and international cooperation.

On this great national holiday, we wish you, the communists and all Chinese working people new and greater successes in their work of building socialism for the prosperity and happiness of the friendly Chinese people.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; and Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Popescu Speech at Celebration

AU021921 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Oct 80 p 5

[Report on speech made by Ion Popescu-Puturi, Romanian-Chinese Friendship Association chairman, at festive meeting marking the PRC's national day, in Bucharest 30 September 1980]

[Text] The victory of the Chinese revolution and the proclamation on 1 October 1949 of the People's Republic of China, the speaker said, marked a radical turning point in the history of the Chinese people and a historical moment of great importance in the development of current international life, contributing substantially to the change of the balance of forces in the international arena in favor of the revolutionary, democratic, anti-imperialist and anticolonialist forces and giving a forceful impetus to the struggle for social and national liberation and for the freedom and independence of all peoples.

The communists and people's masses in China have achieved--during those 31 free years--deep revolutionary changes in all fields of socioeconomic and cultural life. People's China today is a large socialist country with a fully developing economy, science and culture, a country that plays an important role in international life, in the struggle for peace and progress and for the free and independent development of peoples, for establishing cooperation based on equality and equity among all world nations.

Under the leadership of the CCP headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng, the Chinese people are currently working with devotion and are recording noteworthy successes in their socioeconomic development, in improving the material and cultural living standard and in socialist modernization.

After stressing a number of successes achieved by the Chinese people, the speaker said that in the current stage the party and state leadership has channeled the activity of all communists and of all people toward fulfilling the tasks included in the decisions adopted by the CCP Central Committee and by the third session of the Fifth Legislature of the PRC National People's Congress to achieve the country's comprehensive socialist modernization.

Stressing that the Romanian people follow the creative and diligent efforts of the Chinese people with brotherly feelings, deep empathy and solidarity, the speaker extended warm congratulations to the communists and working people of China for those noteworthy achievements, best wishes for new and greater successes in their socialist construction, multifaceted development and the fatherland's socialist modernization as well as wishes for the prosperity and happiness of the friendly Chinese people.

The speaker then referred at length to the creative activity carried out by our people aimed at implementing the historic decisions adopted by the 12th RCP Congress to successfully conclude the 1976-80 5-year plan.

He stressed that the successful implementation of the provisions of the current 5-year plan has raised Romania's socioeconomic progress onto a higher level and thus led to a more forceful improvement in the working people's living standard. A new and eloquent expression of the lofty patriotic and humane spirit of our party's policy permeated by the constant concern and great responsibility for our fatherland's major interests was evidenced by the recent decision of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee regarding the 2 billion lei cutback in military spending this year and the reduction of administrative and other state expenditure by 4 billion lei in favor of accelerating the fatherland's comprehensive progress and of implementing the program of improving the people's living standard.

Stressing the really historic victories and successes of the Romanian people over the 36 years since the victory of the anti-imperialist, antifascist, national and social revolution under RCP leadership, the speaker pointed out that in the context of that glorious period the last 15-year stage stands out, a stage that was opened by the ninth party congress and is characterized by an unprecedented dynamism and development rate, a stage with great achievements in all fields of activity that bears the seal of thought and dynamism of our party's secretary general and president of Romania-Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

The speaker then said: In acting firmly to resolutely build socialism and to demonstrate the superiority of our system, the RCP and Socialist Romania also make an important contribution to the general cause of socialism, peace and international cooperation.

In their international activity, our party and state constantly focus on developing relations of friendship and cooperation with all socialist countries, with the developing countries, with the nonaligned states and with all countries in the world in the country, Romania consistently acts to achieve security, cooperation and peace in Europe and military disengagement and disarmament on this continent and throughout the world.

The speaker then said: Under the current circumstances of international life when complex problems have emerged, when very serious tension has been reached, our party and state have advocated and firmly advocate the solution of all disputes by political means and peaceful negotiations; they believe that everything ought to be done to resume and develop the policy of detente, peace and cooperation among all world nations.

After stressing the relations of close friendship and cooperation between the RCP and the CCP, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of China, the speaker said: The particularly fruitful meetings and talks in Bucharest and Beijing in 1978 between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Hua Guofeng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee, have played a decisive role in expanding and deepening relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and China and have given forceful impetus to mutual cooperation and collaboration in all fields. [paragraph continues]

Being a natural continuation of former summit dialogues, Comrade Hua Guofeng's visit to Bucharest in May this year and the talks that took place on that occasion and the agreements and conclusions reached mark a new moment of great significance in the upward and fruitful evolution of Romanian-Chinese relations and make an important contribution to strengthening solidarity and multifaceted cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples.

Economic cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of China largely expanded on the basis of the long-term agreement on economic and technical cooperation signed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Hug Guofeng in Beijing in 1978 and through the creation and activity of the joint government commission for economic and technical cooperation.

In highly valuing Romanian-Chinese relations of friendship and cooperation, the speaker said at the end: Our party and state are firmly determined to continue to act to develop and deepen them in the interests of the Romanian and Chinese peoples and of the general cause of socialism, peace, security, independence and international cooperation and collaboration.

Ambassador Chen Shuliang Speech

AU021942 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Oct 80 p 5

[Report on speech by PRC Ambassador Chen Shuliang at Bucharest 30 September meeting marking PRC national day]

[Text] After expressing warm thanks for the meeting which again reflects the deep friendship between the Chinese and Romanian peoples, the speaker extended warm greetings to the Romanian people on behalf of the Chinese people.

Stressing that the Chinese people are celebrating their national day with profound joy and complete trust, the speaker said: "When we began the struggle to achieve socialist modernization, we recorded the first important results in implementing the guidelines on readjusting, restructuring, strengthening and improving our national economy. The 1980 plan is successfully being fulfilled; it is envisaged that overall industrial and agricultural production should be exceeded."

Stressing the importance of the third session of the Fifth Legislature of the PRC National People's Congress, which ended recently, the ambassador said: "The session clearly marked a step forward in the process of our country's democratization. Experience has confronted our party and all our people with pressing problems, namely the need for reform in our political system and economic mechanism. This is an important guarantee for achieving socialist modernization.

Through restructuring our economic mechanism, we want to overcome the shortcomings resulting from exaggerated centralism in decisionmaking and from an extremely rigid control system in the economic field; expand the self-management of enterprises and the participatory right of workers and administrative personnel; to use mainly economic methods to manage our economy instead of the formerly used administrative methods; to regulate our economy both by plan and by the market; and to lead our economy through our economic organizations and with the support of the economic lever and economic legislature. We believe that only thus will we be able to achieve a rapid development of our country's forces of social production, only thus will we be able to gradually improve our people's material and cultural living standard. The decisions adopted by the third session of the Fifth Legislature of the PRC National People's Congress on these important questions enjoys enthusiastic support from all our people. The Chinese people are firmly determined and fully confident that, under PRC leadership, they will be able to turn our country into a strong and modern socialist country with a high level of democracy and civilization.

Stressing that to achieve socialist modernization China needs an atmosphere of long-term international peace, the speaker said that the Chinese Government has always maintained that relations among nations should be based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence. The Chinese people, who for a long time suffered greatly in the wake of imperialist aggression and plundering, know very well how precious national independence, state sovereignty and territorial integrity are. Participating in resolving international affairs, China takes into consideration not only the vital interests of the Chinese people, but also the basic interests of the peoples in the world in conformity with proletarian internationalism. We are concerned not only with our country's security, but we also support the peoples in various countries in their struggle against outside aggression and interference, in defending their independence and sovereignty. Stressing the increasingly greater role played by Romania in international life, the speaker said: "Romania is especially concerned with peace and security in the world, it attaches great importance to developing broad relations with all countries in the world and actively promotes the just principles of equality of rights, independence, sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, nonrecourse to the use or threat of force and of each people's right to master its own destiny. Romania struggles to eliminate sources of international tension, opposes the tendency of redividing the world into spheres of influence, the policy of force and diktat and advocates an increased role of the small and medium-sized countries, of the developing and nonaligned countries in international life and insists on the elimination of gaps between rich and poor countries and on establishing a new international economic order. All this has gained Romania high international prestige and more and more friends." Referring to the fact that the Chinese people have always viewed the successes recorded by the fraternal Romanian people as their own successes and that they wholeheartedly rejoice at them, the speaker stressed: "The Romanian people, under RCP leadership headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, are carrying out diligent work and wage a guided struggle, thus achieving noteworthy results in building socialism and in defending their fatherland's independence and sovereignty. Romania's national economy has experienced tremendous development, the national defense capability strengthens with every passing day and the people's living standard has considerably improved. The Romanian people are building socialism, which will open bright development prospects for Romania. We are convinced that the Romanian people's efforts aimed at implementing the great targets set forth by the 12th RCP Congress will be crowned with fruitful results."

Stressing that although China and Romania are located on different continents, thousands of kilometers distant, the speaker said in conclusion: "Everyone knows that relations of sincere friendship, militant solidarity and multifaceted cooperation exist between the two parties, countries and peoples. Those relations have deep roots in history and a solid principled basis. Today our country's communist parties--by applying the universal truths of Marxism and scientific socialism under concrete conditions in their countries--are leading their own people on the road of socialist construction. We support and help each other in this great cause of the revolution and construction."

FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI ADDRESSES UN SESSION

AU252029 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] United Nations, 25 Sep (AGERPRES)--Addressing the proceedings of the 35th session of the UN General Assembly, Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, head of the Romanian delegation, said among other things: The course of events proves more and more strongly that peace and international collaboration depend, to an essential extent, on the observance of each people's right to decide its own fate, on the rigorous and consistent observance of the principles of independence and sovereignty, equality of rights, noninterference in the domestic affairs of others and mutual advantage in the relations among all the states of the world.

With every passing day, life gives new and strong proofs that the observance of these principles is the cornerstone of peace and international security, that the states of tension and conflict, of convulsion that crop up in the world are always generated by the violation of these principles, are the results of the manifestation of the anachronic imperialist policy of force and dictate, of interference in the internal affairs of other peoples.

Romania has always declared firmly against the policy of tension and force and militates for the exclusively political, negotiated settlement of litigious issues starting from the respect for each people's independence, from noninterference in domestic affairs. In this spirit, Romania, President Nicolae Ceausescu carry on a comprehensive and intense activity in the international arena.

The Romanian Government considers that the United Nations, all the peoples of the world must firmly condemn any display of the policy of use and threat of force in international life. Force and military means are major dangers to peace, to the peoples' freedom and represent a dangerous anachronism of the contemporary world that must be completely liquidated from international life.

No matter how serious and difficult interstate issues may be, nothing can account for the avoidance or abandonment of political methods, nothing can account for the resort to the use or threat of force.

The setting up of a standing commission of good offices and conciliation of the General Assembly to function in close connection with the UN Security Council for the fulfillment of the organization's responsibilities in maintaining peace and international security would make a substantial contribution to enhancing the role the UN plays in the peaceful settlement of interstate differences, in their prevention in particular.

Setting forth Romania's stand on questions related to the building of European security, the speaker said: Romania, just as other European states, is vitally interested in halting the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles on the continent. That is why we unflinchingly plead for the inception of negotiations in this respect. We consider that the proposals advanced by the USSR are good, that, on their basis, negotiations may be started for putting an end to further location of missiles. Likewise, the Romanian Government declares in favour of the more rapid ratification of the SALT II agreement. Attaching particular importance to the appropriate preparation and unfolding of the Madrid meeting we act so that it give fresh and poweful impetus to the policy of detente, to the implementation of the Helsinki-signed documents as a unitary whole, reiterate the principles enshrined in the Final Act, decide the convening of a European conference on confidence-building and disarmament, adopt measures aimed at the expansion of cooperation in such fields as energy, transport, environment, industrial cooperation, cultural-artistic exchanges, reach an agreement on the continuity of meetings devoted to European security.

Romania acts for the development of bi- and multilateral collaboration among the Balkan states, for the transformation of the Balkans into a region of peace, good neighbourliness and confidence, a zone free of nuclear weapons, as an integral part of the efforts towards European detente and security.

Pointing to the serious dangers the intensification of the arms race poses to world peace and security the speaker said: Under the current international circumstances the halting of the increase in military expenditures and the passage to firm measures of cutting down military budgets, armaments and troops are most urgent and important tasks.

Consistent with her concerns and stands in this respect, Romania recently decided--for the third consecutive time--to cut down military expenditures in 1980 by 16 per cent, the funds thus saved being channelled to the implementation of the programme of raising the people's standard of living.

The Romanian Government considers that the conclusion of international agreements on the freezing and reduction of military expenditures would mark an important step forward towards disarmament, and advanced concrete proposals in this respect. The conclusion of international agreements whereby states, the powerfully armed ones in the first place, should pledge to show self-restraint in point of increasing military expenditures until agreements are concluded on the freezing and reduction of military budgets, would be of particular importance.

We appreciate in the positive the fact that during its latest session the UN Commission on Disarmament examined more thoroughly the question of military budgets. Romania will advance a draft resolution at the current session. The speaker referred to Romania's stand as regards disarmament issues, pointing out that priority must be given to nuclear disarmament issues. We must do everything possible so that the preparation and unfolding of the second special session devoted to disarmament should mark a radical turning point in the efforts the entire international community makes towards disarmament.

The unsatisfactory results with which the recent special session of the UN General Assembly devoted to the new international economic order ended, the speaker further said, pose to the international community one of the most serious problems of the present-day world--the perpetuation of underdevelopment which affects more than half of mankind, just as world's division into rich and poor countries.

The persistence and widening of the gaps between the rich and poor countries are outcomes of the current structures and mechanisms of the world economy, of the inequitable relations, of a system of international relations which allows the rich to get richer and the poor poorer, the Romanian foreign minister stressed referring to the negative consequences of that situation.

He pointed out that the questions of underdevelopment, of a smooth development and stability of world economy cannot be solved by superficial measures but by radical changes in economic structures, in international flows and mechanism, in the transfer of technologies and granting of technical assistance, by the mobilization of all material, financial and human resource for development. We want to stress in this context too, the speaker said, the proposal of Romania, just as of other states, that the funds released following a 10-15 per cent cutdown in military budgets be earmarked for supporting the social and economic development of each country, of the developing countries in particular.

The Romanian Government considers that the main target of the current session is the launching in 1981 of global negotiations and the concentration of efforts for finding integrated, global solutions, at the UN, with the participation of all the member states, which should give an answer to urgent questions and meet the interests of the developing countries' progress, of the sound and stable development of the world economy as a whole. In order to prevent serious consequences, it is imperious that most resolute and fast action be undertaken as regards energy, foreign debt, the access to financial markets, the reform of the international monetary system, protectionism, for establishing a new international division of labour and new-type economic relations.

Reiterating Romania's firm stand concerning the necessity of solving all litigious issues by political, peaceful means exclusively, the speaker said: In this spirit, Romania has consistently declared for a political settlement of the Middle East issues, for a comprehensive, just and durable peace in that part of the world, which should start from Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, from the Arab section of Jerusalem included, from the solving of the Palestinian people's question according to its right to self-determination, to set up an independent national state, from the guaranteed independence and territorial integrity of all the states in the area.

We consider it necessary that, following broad consultations, an initiative be crystallized conducive to providing a new framework, a new groundwork of negotiations in the form of a conference, under the aegis and with the active participation of the U.N., allowing of the participation of all the sides involved, inclusive of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the Palestinian people's legitimate representative, the USSR and the USA, as well as other states which can make a positive contribution to the peaceful settlement of the Middle East situation.

Romania declares for a political settlement of the situation in Afghanistan which should lead to the cessation of any outside support to the antigovernmental forces and to the withdrawal of the Soviet military units from that country as well, for the observance of Afghanistan's independence and sovereignty, of the Afghan people's right to freely decide its development, in keeping with its will and national interests. We declare for the initiation of direct negotiations between the Afghan Government and the governments of the neighbour countries, which should lead to the solving of problems, to the normalization of the situation in the area, to the creation of relations of good neighbourliness among all the states in that part of the world.

We declare for a political solution to the Cyprus issue through intercommunal negotiations which should ensure the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, the unity and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus, the cooperation and peaceful coexistence of the two Cypriot communities.

We reiterate on this occasion, too, our full solidarity with the Korean people's just fight for attaining its national ideal--the independent, peaceful and democratic reunification of the country by the Koreans themselves--on the basis of the constructive proposals of the DPR of Korea, of the provisions of the resolution adopted five years ago by the U.N. General Assembly.

Hailing the proclamation of the new state of Zimbabwe, the speaker further said: We give our full support to the struggle of the people in Namibia at head with SWAPO for winning its national independence as soon as possible. We support and are solid with the peoples in southern Africa in their struggle for abolishing apartheid and any racial discrimination, for putting an end to the aggressive acts of the South African regime against the independent neighbour states.

As to the free and plenary assertion of human personality, the speaker said that the Romanian delegation considered that the debates on human rights should lay special stress on the fundamental rights of people and of nations to life, to peace, to free and independent existence, supreme values to which all nations aspire, on the attainment of which the observance and exercise of all the other fundamental rights and liberties depend.

It is necessary, the Romanian foreign minister said in conclusion, that the United Nations Organization, the other international bodies play an ever more active role in the democratic and equitable settlement of the questions facing mankind, in the promotion of the policy of peace, detente, respect for the national independence of all the peoples.

Romania declares for intensified efforts within the special committee for the UN Charter and for an enhanced role of the organization, for the identification of new practical ways and measures of making the United Nations Organization be up to the responsibilities it has in safeguarding peace and international security, in developing collaboration among all states.

On behalf of the Romanian Government Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei expressed Romania's resolve to closely cooperate with the other states and peoples for the settlement of all the major issues confronting mankind today in the interests of all nations, for the attainment of peoples' aspirations to live freely, independently in peace and security, for the building of a better and more just world.

ANDREI RECEIVES SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL

AU021943 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Bucharest, 2 Oct (AGERPRES)--On 2 October, Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, received Leif Leifland, secretary-general of the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who is paying a visit to Romania.

On the occasion, opinions were exchanged on the possibilities of expanding exchanges between Romania and Sweden, as well as on the evolution of the international situation, with emphasis on the appropriate preparation of the Madrid meeting.

ANDREI MEETS FORMER GREEK PRESIDENT TSATSOS

AU021948 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Bucharest, 2 Oct (AGERPRES)--Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, met on October 2 academician Konstandinos Tsatsos, former president of the Hellenic Republic, and his wife, Ioanna Tsatsos, who visit Romania as guests of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front.

During the interview, satisfaction was expressed at the continuously upward course of the relations of collaboration on multiple planes between Romania and Greece, at the collaboration between the two countries in the international political life, with emphasis on the confidence that these relations would deepen in the future, too, to the benefit of both countries and peoples, of the cause of peace, detente and collaboration in the Balkans, Europe and the world over.

The same day, academician Konstandinos Tsatsos and Ioanna Tsatsos met Suzana Gadea, chairman of the Council for Socialist Culture and Education.

The guests were also received by Justin Moisescu, patriarch of the Romanian Orthodox Church.

FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI'S TALKS IN ALGIERS REPORTED

AU220725 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0400 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] An exchange of messages took place in Algiers between Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu and Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid when the head of the Algerian state received our country's foreign minister, Stefan Andrei. The ensuing talk stressed the joint desire of the two countries to expand cooperation in various fields and to intensify long-term cooperation on mutually advantageous bases.

The Romanian foreign minister has ended his talks with his Algerian counterpart, Mohamed Ben Yahia, within the framework of which they had a wide-ranging exchange of views on topics of common interest.

BURTICA MEETS WITH ALBANIAN MINISTER HOXHA

AU021707 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Comrade Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, this morning conducted talks with Nedin Hoxha, minister of foreign trade of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, who is heading an economic delegation on a visit to our country. During the meeting the sides examined the stage of economic exchanges between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania for 1980 as well as their development for the 1981-85 period. They also discussed issues concerning the expansion of trade exchanges between the two countries.

GREEK NEW DEMOCRACY PARTY DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

AU021946 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1741 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Bucharest, 2 Oct (AGERPRES)--Over September 27-October 2 a delegation of the New Democracy Party of Greece, headed by Konstandinos Kallias, vice-president of the Executive Committee of the party, visited Romania at the invitation of the National Council of the of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front.

The members of the delegation were Markos Antoniadis, Ioannis Katsafados, and Zaharias Kaltsas, deputies.

The guests had talks at the National Council SDUF and with executives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation. The Hellenic delegation also called on Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly.

On the occasion they visited economic and social-cultural places.

HUNGARIAN MILITARY ATTACHE GIVES ARMY DAY RECEPTION

AU022121 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Sep 80 p 3

[Text] On the Hungarian People's Army Day, the military and air attache of the Hungarian People's Republic to Bucharest, Jozsef Lukacs, gave a cocktail party on 29 September.

The party was attended by Col Gen Marin Nicolescu, deputy minister of national defense, generals and high-ranking officers, representatives from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, of ministry leadership and from central institutions.

Chief of diplomatic missions accredited to our country, military attaches and members of the diplomatic corps were also present.

VRHOVEC MAKES SPEECH TO UN GROUP OF 77

LD302210 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1545 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] United Nations, 30 Sep (TANJUG)--The fourth regular ministerial meeting of the developing countries of the Group of 77 at the level of foreign ministers is being held at the headquarters of the world organization. The task of the meeting is to assess the work of the recent special session on economic problems, to determine the guidelines for the activity aimed at resolving these problems at the present regular meeting of the world assembly and to encourage economic cooperation between the developing countries themselves.

Opening the meeting, Narasimha Rao, head of Indian diplomacy, pointed to the negative feelings of the developing countries about the outcome of the special session and expressed the hope that developed countries, which had contributed to such an outcome, would reexamine their attitude and join at this session the great majority in order for global talks to be launched at the beginning of next year. After the speeches made by representatives of Guyana, Peru, Romania, Venezuela and Algeria, Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, took the floor today at the ministerial meeting of the Group of 77. On this occasion, the federal secretary made the following speech:

Allow me, Mr Chairman, to say that in your introductory speech you have accurately expressed our feelings as regards the outcome of the special session of the General Assembly. Nevertheless, I would like to stress that which I have already said at the General Assembly, that the decision about launching global negotiations could not be made due to the absence of political willingness by some most developed countries.

However, as regards the future, I would like to express our hope that, along with a higher degree of joint responsibility, the unfinished business of the special session will be successfully completed at this regular session.

Forms of resistance to necessary changes in international economic relations are nothing new and are not unknown to us. We shall also face them in the future but we shall have to overcome them with realism and decisiveness.

The solution of growing economic problems and the narrowing of the gap between developed and developing countries will demand the investment of our efforts in the future as well. There is no other alternative.

As has been clearly shown, the Group of 77 has adopted constructive attitudes and it has demonstrated, in our conviction, full understanding for the attitudes of others. We have been guided by good will and we have demonstrated necessary flexibility in the desire to arrive at an agreement. The proposed procedure for global talks, submitted by the chairman of the working group to the session, has met with general backing. This has been an expression of the real balance between the original attitude of the Group of 77 and the attitude of the developed countries.

We must stress again that we remain prepared to seek a solution for outstanding problems by means of negotiations. We hope that countries which have not accepted the compromise offered will reexamine their attitude in order for us to achieve agreement on the agenda and the procedure at this session and thus ensure the setting in train of global negotiations.

At the special session, the Yugoslav delegation clearly stressed that the attitude of the central negotiating body and specialized agencies is not a procedural issue. This is a fundamental issue because it includes the need for the decision-making processes in international economic relations to be democratized.

In order to be entirely realistic, we must say that through the absence of an agreement on the procedure of global negotiations, the outcome of the special session has been considerably diminished. This failure cannot be covered by other results which we, however, do welcome.

We count among the achievements the consensus on the international strategy of development for the third decade, the adoption of resolutions on the least developed countries and on the suggestion by the secretary general in connection with the difficulties with the balance of payments of some developing countries.

But, in connection with this, we also wish to make some critical observations.

The coordinated text of the international strategy, in many of its aspects, does not express the real needs of the developing countries or the possibilities of developed countries. Its weakest aspect is the absence of firm obligations by developed countries, not merely with respect to other measures too, whether it be a question of trade, monetary issues or some others.

However, we endorse this text, because it (?strengthens) the recognition of interdependence in the world and opens broad roads to international cooperation. While accepting this strategy, we shall continue to insist, in every place and in all forums, on measures which should ensure the attainment of the main goal of the strategy--an average annual growth of the developing countries at the rate of 7 percent.

The deepening of the crisis in the world economy and international economic relations increasingly exacerbates the position of the majority of developing countries, especially those that are least developed. In such circumstances and in the light of the outcome of the special session, we find that it is even more necessary to adopt fresh measures aimed at promoting economic cooperation between the developing countries themselves. In our view, all the prerequisites exist for broader cooperation and for enriching its contents.

All this should be achieved as part of our efforts to ensure the establishment of the new international economic order.

The document adopted at the conferences of nonaligned countries and of the Group of 77 have laid the foundations for international cooperation and set in motion a series of concrete actions.

Certain positive results achieved so far should serve as encouragement for a fuller involvement of individual and collective potentials in the intensification of mutual cooperation. I should also like to say that the report submitted by the ad hoc intergovernmental group, which held a session in Vienna, contains significant recommendation concerning the realization of this.

There is no doubt that the durability and stability of mutual international cooperation can be based on mutual interests and solidarity.

I should like to report on my government's intention--in keeping with decisions made in Vienna--to set up a body to coordinate our economic cooperation with other developing countries.

We would also be ready to endorse the idea on the creation of a special mechanism at the level of the Group of 77 for the coordination of the program of mutual cooperation between developing countries.

I should like to recall that the idea also emerged during our meeting in March this year on the need to convene a special conference of the Group of 77, which would be exclusively devoted to international economic cooperation. We are in favor of holding such a conference. Its task, in our view, would be to establish a program of concrete and realistic measures for our future work. Thus, fresh impetus would be given to the effort made to promote various forms of cooperation in all sectors. This conference, it goes without saying, would be held after careful and thorough preparations.

I should particularly like to stress that in promoting mutual economic cooperation we must bear in mind the exceptional difficulties being experienced by the least developed countries.

Their difficulties, as well as those which are being experienced by the most adversely affected countries, threaten to lead to the collapse of their economies. Without our support and aid these efforts made by these countries will not be able to overcome the serious crisis which is facing them. In the spirit of solidarity their needs should have priority in all our programs.

Mr Chairman, to conclude allow me to voice our tribute to you and through you, to your country's permanent mission and in particular to Ambassador Mishra for leading the Group of 77 successfully during this period full of challenges."

COMMUNIQUE ENDING UZBEK SSR DELEGATION VISIT TO MACEDONIA ISSUED

LD302250 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1725 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Skopje, 30 Sep (TANJUG)--A joint communique in connection with the end of the official visit to the Socialist Republic of Macedonia by a delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR, led by Asadilla Ashrapovich Khodzhayev, was released in Skopje today. At the invitation of Blagoja Taleski, president of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, the Uzbek delegation visited the Socialist Republic of Macedonia from 25 to 29 September and within the framework of this visit, paid a visit to Skopje, Ohrid, Bitola, Prilep, Kavadarci, Negotin, Djevdjelija and Dojran.

Ljupco Arsov, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, also received the Uzbek parliamentary delegation.

In the talks between the Uzbek guests and their hosts mutual readiness for the further expansion and consolidation of cooperation between the two republics was stressed, this being an expression of the good relations between the SFRY and the USSR.

Agreement was reached that future direct and concrete cooperation between the two republics be implemented by exchange of delegations, delegates and assembly delegations as well as of information in the sphere of their work and furthermore through an exchange of government delegations of the two republics, with the aim of promoting mutual cooperation in the economic and cultural sphere.

Agreement was reached that "days of culture of the Uzbek SSR in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia" as well as "days of culture of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia in the Uzbek SSR" be organized; furthermore that cooperation between twin cities of Tashkent and Skopje be promoted, that cooperation between the universities of the republics be expanded and that youth and other sociopolitical, social and sports delegations be exchanged.

Before leaving the SFRY, the Uzbek parliamentary delegation was also received in Belgrade by Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly. The delegation also called on the House of Flowers and laid flowers at President Josip Borz Tito's grave.

VLASKALIC MAKES STATEMENT ON RETURNING FROM BULGARIA

LD030115 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1613 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Dimitrovgrad, 2 Oct (TANJUG)--Dr Tihomir Vlaskalic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and president of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee, today returned from a 10-day working holiday in the Bulgarian People's Republic at the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State. Vlaskalic made a statement in Dimitrovgrad to the editorial team of the "Television Journal for the Bulgarian Nationality in Yugoslavia" assessing his stay in this neighboring country.

The statement says: "I am returning from a 10-day visit to Bulgaria, which I made at the invitation of Comrade Zhivkov.

"I had opportunities to see a large (?part) of this neighboring country and the achievements which they have achieved in their development. I also had numerous conversations with Bulgarian comrades, both from the Bulgarian Communist Party and the many enterprises I visited.

"At the end of the visit I had a very meaningful conversation with Comrade Zhivkov, in which we noted that relations between our two countries are developing well and that the opportunities exist for these relations to continue to strengthen in all spheres. (?Recently) we have achieved major results in the development of mutual economic relations and cooperation between numerous towns in the two countries. Relations in the cultural sphere are also developing.

"I think that the opportunities for continuing the expansion of relations exist and it is the wish of both sides--both of the Bulgarian comrades as well as on our side--for relations between our two countries to be as good as possible," Tihomir Vlaskalic concluded.

DRAGAN DEPARTS FOR SHORT VISIT TO BAGHDAD

LD021350 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1204 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Oct (TANJUG)--Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, left today for Iraq. Dragan will pay a short visit to Baghdad.

IRANIAN ENVOY ARRIVES WITH RAJA'I MESSAGE FOR DJURANOVIC

LD021810 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service 1703 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade 2 Oct (TANJUG)--Mehdi Navab, head of the Iranian diplomatic mission in Bonn, arrived in Belgrade today with a message from the Iranian prime minister, Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, to the president of the Federal Executive Council, Veselin Djuranovic.

FINANCE MINISTER KOSTIC MEETS WITH MCNAMARA IN U.S.

LD021354 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1152 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Washington, 2 Oct (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Finance Secretary Petar Kostic visited here today International Bank for Reconstruction and Development President Robert McNamara. In a lengthy talk, Kostic and McNamara assessed as very successful the years-long cooperation between Yugoslavia and the World Bank. Kostic upheld the proposals set forth at the assembly that the World Bank funds for assistance to developing countries be increased and the initiative aimed at forming a special institution to assist developing countries in their studying and settling of energy resource problems. Kostic and McNamara particularly stressed the significance of ensuring funds to enable developing countries to adapt their economies to new conditions at the world economic scene.

World Bank-IMF Address

LD021510 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1346 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Washington, 2 Oct (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Secretary of Finance Petar Kostic has warned that the developing countries which do not produce oil, especially the poorest among them, have been brought into an extremely difficult situation which threatens their economic independence.

In addressing last night the annual assembly of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for the Reconstruction and Development, Kostic assessed that the deterioration of the position of developing countries had ensued in a sequence of the change in price relations on the international market and measures taken in industrially developed countries. [sentence as received]

Kostic considers that deflationary measures in industrially developed countries have slowed down the economic growth, and threaten to cause a general recession.

According to Kostic, the struggle against inflation in industrially developed countries has caused unemployment to grow and a slowdown in the growth of international trade, which has resulted in the strengthening of protectionism.

The extension of the policy of restricting the demand beyond the level necessary for the curbing of domestic inflation pressures threatens to extend and deepen recession in international dimensions. This must be avoided, Petar Kostic stressed.

The Yugoslav secretary of finance supported the proposal for the World Bank to increase financial investment in energy production. Kostic said, however, he feared this could reduce resources for other development goals.

I consider that the present resources of the World Bank are insufficient for these now very urgent and key tasks, Kostic said. Inflation bites into the real value of the agreed increase of capital for financing more than it was earlier presumed, he added. That is why the real increase of the volume of loans in accordance with the urgent needs of developing countries must not be endangered, said the head of the Yugoslav delegation.

Petar Kostic pressed for a quick evolution towards transforming special drawing rights into a fundamental means of international reserves.

We consider that this cannot be achieved without an issue of at least 7 billion "SDR" annually, Kostic said.

LEADERS SEND GREETINGS TO COUNTERPARTS ON PRC NATIONAL DAY

Mijatovic to Ye Jianying

LD301748 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1229 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade 30 Sep (TANJUG)--On behalf of the Presidency and in his own name Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent the chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress, Ye Jianying, a telegram in connection with the national holiday of the People's Republic of China.

In addition to cordial felicitations the telegram also expresses best wishes for fresh successes of the Chinese people in the construction of socialism and for the prosperity of the People's Republic of China.

The further successful development of friendly relations and cooperation between SFRY and the PRC serves, the telegram stresses, the interests of the peoples of the two countries and a better understanding and international cooperation aimed at consolidating peace, security and general progress, as well as the consolidation of socialism in the world.

Doronjski Greetings to Hua

LD301700 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1320 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Sep (TANJUG)--In connection with the anniversary of the formation of the PRC, Stevan Doronjski, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, has sent a telegram of greetings to the chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Hua Guofeng. Stevan Doronjski expressed his best wishes for fresh successes in the socialist construction of the PRC and readiness for the further development of relations and cooperation between the LCY and the Chinese Communist Party.

Djuranovic to Zhao Ziyang

LD301720 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1324 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Sep (TANJUG)--In connection with the national holiday of the PRC, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, has sent, on behalf of the Federal Executive Council and in his own name, the premier of the State Council of the PRC, Zhao Ziyang, a telegram with cordial felicitations and sincere wishes for further progress and successful development of the PRC.

JAPANESE COMMUNIST PARTY OFFICIAL LEAVES BELGRADE

LD021310 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1053 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Oct (TANJUG)--Akira Kudo, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan and chairman of the Commission for Economic Policy, who was in our country as a guest of the L Y, left Belgrade today.

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION SEEN AS 'FRANK', 'CRITICAL'

LD022318 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1616 GMT 2 Oct 80

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Oct (TANJUG)--No recent political event has aroused such interest among the widest Yugoslav public as the 13th plenary session of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee, held on September 29.

In an atmosphere of complete frankness, the LCY Central Committee discussed those essential problems which not only interest, but are [words indistinct] trouble every one of the 22 million Yugoslavs.

Having assembled to discuss the topic "Actual Ideological-Political Questions of Current Economic Trends in the Implementation of the Economic Stabilization Policy," the members of the highest party body between congresses were very critical in assessing the causes of the high inflation rate, chronic adverse balance in foreign trade, excessive investments and other problems.

All the negative trends not only endanger the adopted programme of economic stabilization, but cause new difficulties and dangers to arise: the reduction of real personal income, shortage of some commodities and the market, difficulties in supplying the industry with the necessary raw materials, rapid price increases, it was underlined.

The appearance of these difficulties is not a "speciality" of Yugoslavia. The entire world economy is facing a crisis and grave disturbances appear also in the economies of the most developed countries.

Unfavourable international economic relations and trends influence also the Yugoslav economy, whose market is open to the world.

The Yugoslav economy has this year, despite all difficulties, achieved some exceptionally encouraging results: In the first nine months of the year, exports increased by 33 percent and imports by only 9 percent and orientation to domestic raw materials and energy sources has strengthened.

However, this "facing the truth," as the session was termed by some of its participants, was primarily aimed at pointing up subjective weaknesses and it was therefore a call on the LCY, which now numbers some two million members, and on all working people and citizens of Yugoslavia, in their respective milieus, to start a decisive battle for solving the difficulties.

In its efforts to turn the struggle for stabilization into "mass movement," the LCY has with its moral and political authority given support to the struggle not only against "phenomena," but against the concrete bearers of the phenomena, all those who, regardless of their position, violate principles agreed upon.

The conduct of some leaders has been motivated by "local patriotism" i.e. the desire to satisfy some narrow interests of a work organization or commune to the detriment of the wider community.

The voice was also heard of those who advocate the strengthening of the role of the state, statism. The advocates of this can be found also among the LCY membership. They are communists no longer and their place is not in the LCY.

The LCY Central Committee also pointed out that greatest problems actually arise from the self-management mechanism not being sufficiently developed, from the working people disposing of only a smaller portion of the surplus labour and accumulation. "This is the central question of the development of self-management relations." The conclusion imposes itself, not only is nothing changed in the LCY policy, but the way out of the difficulties on the stabilization front lies in a faster implementation of the conclusions of the 11th LCY Congress, the LCY Central Committee Presidency session of last November and the Central Committee session of last June.

Bearing in mind the LCY's role in the Yugoslav society, where there is no interference of authorities nor is it identified with state administration organs, the conclusions can be implemented only through a wide political action of communists and all working people, in whose direct interest it is.

The League of Communists also pointed out the importance of Yugoslavia's struggle, together with other non-aligned countries, for changing inequitable international economic relations. Yugoslavia will continue to invest efforts towards developing cooperation among non-alignd countries in accordance with the non-aligned summit conclusions on greater "self-reliance."

The frank and critical appraisal of problems the country is facing, together with the communists' assuming their share of responsibility has, as under similar conditions in the country's development to date, contributed to the LCY's strengthening the working people's belief that present difficulties will be overcome. This is guaranteed by the political stability of Yugoslavia which is undivided in its commitment to the development of the system of socialist self-management. Its internal power ensures to Yugoslavia as a non-aligned country also a stable international position.

LJUBICIC VISITS POZAREVAC GARRISON 2 OCTOBER

LD031042 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1652 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Pozarevac 2 Oct (TANJUG)--Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, visited the Pozarevac garrison today. He was accompanied by his closest aides from the Federal Secretariat for National Defense and by the commanders of the army districts.

The federal secretary was acquainted in detail with the combat readiness and moral-political state of the commands and units and with the entire organization of training and moral-political development in the garrison. Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic was particularly interested in the organization of the internal order and the life of officers and men, in their living and working conditions and in the most valuable achievements in the field of modernization of the training and educational work with the men.

General Ljubicic praised the exemplary command work and the general state of affairs in the garrison and noted that some of its experiences could be useful in other units as well.

The federal secretary for national defense talked with the sociopolitical workers of Pozarevac, with whom he analyzed the state of all-people's defense in the municipality and the results so far achieved in this field.

MUHIC ATTACKS DJILAS FOR HIS 'THEORY OF COUNTERREVOLUTION'

AU021747 [Editorial Report] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 26 September on page five, 27 September on page five and 28 September on page seven, carries in three installments "excerpts from a study by Dr Fuad Muhic" entitled "Milovan Djilas--Anachronism of an 'Alternative,'" which analyzes and rejects Milovan Djilas' ideas about Yugoslavia's "democratization" in the post-Tito period.

Noting in the first 1,350-word installment, entitled "Obsession With Absolute Power," that "immediately after the death of Josip Broz Tito the public in the West was flooded with a new wave of political statements by Milovan Djilas and announcements about the publication of his new book entitled 'Associations With Tito,'" Fuad Muhic charges that whereas the entire progressive world experienced Tito's death as the loss of a great historical personality, Milovan Djilas "understood it as an extraordinarily favorable opportunity for him to once again try to impose himself in the sensationalist press as a 'victim of communist terror' who will, in the shortest possible time, demystify Tito's personality and, simultaneously, socialist self-management in Yugoslavia as a system that has already begun to 'rot of itself.'"

Djilas' "formulas for democratization of Yugoslav society through 'pluralistic reconstruction,' 'multiparty renovation' and 'democratization of the LCY'" contain nothing new. But because of these he is "hailed among certain Western circles as 'the discoverer of our future salvation,'" Muhic says. He adds that in a typical Bakhunin-like way Djilas sees "no essential difference between Stalinism and 'the Yugoslav model.'" Djilas tries to convince his Western readers that this is a "tragic" year for the Yugoslav system and then "with poorly concealed hesitation and affection suggests that things could only turn to their 'normal course' if he were returned to power." Thus, Muhic concludes, Djilas has finally shown his "obsession with absolute power."

In his interview with the West German journal DER SPIEGEL, Djilas says that political democratization in Yugoslavia stopped in 1953 and has never moved any further. "He refuses in advance to believe in the possibility of democratization of Yugoslav socialism within the framework of the LCY's leading role and for that purpose expresses nothing but extremely disparaging views about our struggle against dogmatic-bureaucratic forces." Muhic characterizes Djilas' argument that within the "formula of democratic alternative" for Yugoslavia even the Yugoslav homegrown Stalinists would be allowed to form their own party, "as the ultimate in grotesquesness."

In the second 1,500-word installment, entitled "True Name--A Theory of Counterrevolution" Fuad Muhic says that Djilas, who is not only "a confused literary writer" but now also "a declared political opponent," shows an irresponsible "aspiration to be the arbiter in the 'post-Tito period' in Yugoslavia," designing a multiparty system and creating various political parties for various parts of Yugoslavia and not in any way accepting his "responsibility for the consequences that would result if the intellectual nightmare of his mind turned into a historical nightmare of illusory bourgeois restoration" in Yugoslavia. "The most sincere thing for Djilas to do would be perhaps to simply call his views by their true name--a theory of counterrevolution in Yugoslavia," Muhic continues. He points out that Djilas "constantly strives to create among Western readers the impression that the Yugoslav communists are a priori oriented against the very concept of a multiparty system and that they persist with a typical Stalinist stubborness to deny all theoretical and historical values of any such system." In refuting Djilas' claims Muhic says that Yugoslav Marxist theoreticians have never denied the "political dignity" of party pluralism of the Western type. He asks: "Was it not Yugoslav Marxist thinking that, jointly with Eurocommunism in its present form, even discovered the possibility for the legal establishment of socialism of Western provenance under the leadership of the workers parties, that have perceived the reality of their historical situation and have accepted party pluralism as a legitimate form of activity?" Djilas obviously needs his insinuations about the Yugoslav communists' opposition to party pluralism "to present Tito and the Yugoslav communists as the sworn enemies of Western democracy," Muhic emphasizes. He expresses his amazement at the extent of which "political hatred can obscure a former revolutionary's realistic perception even of the past against which he had himself fought."

Pointing out in the third and last 1,500-word installment, entitled "A Cry for the Shadows of the Past," that "Djilas, adhering to his own principle that 'what is important now is to overthrow communism and then we will reach an accord among us,' obviously is not selective in choosing his allies," Muhic charges that Djilas "simply shows an irresponsible attitude toward the fate of his own country which he would push with his daydreams to its ruin at the very moment of even smallest chance for the realization of those daydreams. Djilas also disregards the role of the workers class as a subjective factor of revolution. He is compelled to do so, Muhic notes, because otherwise he would have to reveal to his Western readers that that same workers class and all Yugoslav working people rejected him in 1954 and continued their struggle for democratization through the events of 1966, 1971, 1972, 1974 and 1976 and also have not awarded him with any kind of applause for his latest 1980 writings and statements.

"Djilas' articles in a certain section of the Western press immediately after Tito's death can be considered from various viewpoints--psychoanalytical, theoretical, political, utilitarian and so forth--but their final common denominator is in his insatiable ambition to be the arbiter of the history of the Yugoslav communist movement." Muhic concludes that Djilas' statements and writings from 1954 to date are nothing but "a continuous spiritualistic seance in the deaf silences of a betrayed revolution and confused awareness and conscience, torn between overstrained personal ambitions and a total lack of realistic historical knowledge. It is only in such a split that the premature ethical fruit in the form of Djilas' 1980 writings could be born."